FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 56 *22 March 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Disarmament Negotiator Urges Talks on Neutron Weapon BB 1 1/A6

ALBANIA

Shehu Thanks Ecevit for Return of Frasheri Remains B 1 1/A7
Body Arrives in Permet B 1 1/A7
Trade Union Delegation Departs for Algerian TU Congress B 1 1/A7

BULGARIA

Further Reportage on Hungarian Foreign Minister's Visit C 1 1/A8
Zhivkov Receives Puja C 1 1/A8
Todorov, Puja Hold Talks C 1 1/A8
Mladenov, Puja Toasts Reported C 1 1/A8
Puja Gives Reception C 2 1/A9
Puja Holds Press Conference C 3 1/A10
Puja Departs 21 Mar C 4 1/A11
Communique on Visit Reported C 4 1/A11
Zhivkov Addresses Agrarian Union Board C 5 1/A12
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Mar]
Politburo Adopts Budapest Conference Results C 14 1/B7
Dyulgerov Attends Silistra Accountability Conference C 14 1/B7
Lilov Addresses Blagoevgrad Accountability Conference C 15 1/B8
Karadzhov-Led Delegation Departs for Sri Lanka C 15 1/B8
Cultural Delegation Departs for Morocco 20 Mar C 15 1/B8
Briefs: Writers Association Agreements Signed C 15 1/B8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Views Israeli Invasion of Southern Lebanon [Volf, 18 Mar] D 1 1/B9
Slovak Daily Comments on Moro Kidnaping in Italy D 2 1/B1
[Bydzovsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 18 Mar]
French Left Seen Pondering Lessons of Election Defeat D 3 1/B11
Prague Warns Against Betrayal by Eurocommunism D 4 1/B12
CPCZ's Beno Cites Present Party Activity Trends D 6 1/B14
[RUDE PRAVO 14 Mar]
RUDE PRAVO Publishes Report on Cereal Production [15 Mar] D 8 1/C2
CSSR-PDRY Trade Cooperation Talks Open in Prague D 8 1/C2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag Receives Ethiopian Communications Minister	E	1	1/C3
Hoffmann Gives Dinner for Cape Verde Defense Minister	E	1	1/C3
Measures Reportedly Introduced To Overcome Farm Problems [DPA]	E	2	1/C4
Communique on Visit of LDP Delegation to Vietnam [cross-reference]	E	2	1/C4
West Berlin Resident Jailed for Spying on GDR	E	2	1/C4
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reportage on Moro Abduction	E	3	1/C5
Correspondent Comments on French Elections, Joint Program [Reisz]	E	3	1/C5
Briefs: Protestant Bishop in USSR	E	4	1/C6

HUNGARY

Budapest Comments on Carter's Wake Forest Speech	F	1	1/C7
Budapest Radio Notes U.S. Steps To Increase Strength	F	1	1/C7
FRG's Willy Brandt Arrives in Budapest for Visit	F	2	1/C8
DPA Reports Talks Begin	F	3	1/C9
Received by Kadar	F	3	1/C9
Radio Views Setting for Carter-Begin Talks	F	4	1/C10
Cooperation Agreement Concluded With Libya	F	4	1/C10

POLAND

Gierek Receives Belgian Socialist Party Chairman	G	1	1/C11
Jaruzelski Attends Military Exercises in Pomerania [TRYBUNA LUDU 17 Mar]	G	1	1/C11
Wojtaszek Begins Official Visit to Austria [cross-reference]	G	1	1/C11
Interview With PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Reported	G	1	1/C11
Socioeconomic, Urban Development for Warsaw Examined	G	2	1/C12
Briefs: New Agriculture Under Secretary; Austrian CP Official Visits; Swedish Housing Delegation; Polish-Danish Economic Delegation; Media Agreement With Finland; Communications Accord With Hungary; Visit by Portuguese Communists	G	3	1/C13

ROMANIA

GDR Premier Stoph Concludes Visit, Communique Issued	H	1	1/D1
Ceausescu Receives Stoph	H	1	1/D1
Stoph Visits Engineering Plant	H	1	1/D1
Talks End, Stoph Departs	H	2	1/D2
Communique Reported	H	2	1/D2
Joint Malagasy Talks End, Protocol Signed	H	4	1/D4
Correction to State Council Decree on Ministerial Changes	H	4	1/D4

YUGOSLAVIA

Head of PLO Political Department Concludes Visit	I	1	1/D5
Received by Dzunov, Bakocevic	I	1	1/D5
Received by Grlickov	I	1	1/D5
Meeting With Minic	I	1	1/D5
Departs 21 Mar	I	2	1/D6
Statement to Press Issued	I	2	1/D6

CSSR Foreign Minister Continues Visit to Belgrade	I 4	1/D8
Meets With Minic 21 Mar	I 4	1/D8
Toasts at Luncheon	I 4	1/D8
Ckrebic Reports on Economic Cooperation Talks in USSR	I 7	1/D11
VJESNIK Views Tito Remarks to Cronkite on Intervention [Paver, 15 Mar]	I 9	1/D13
PRC Study Group Tours Country, Continues Talks	I 10	1/D14
Received in Vojvodina	I 10	1/D14
Activities in Slovenia	I 10	1/D14
Gligorov Receives Leader of Spanish Popular Socialists	I 11	1/E1
Spiljak Receives Departing Libyan Ambassador	I 11	1/E1
Tito Briefed on Preparations for LCY Congress	I 11	1/E1
LCY Changes Rules on Admission of New Members	I 12	1/E2
Text of Tito Greeting to Macedonian Communists	I 13	1/E3
Bosnia-Hercegovina Chambers Approve Defense Law	I 15	1/E5
Briefs: Dzunov Returns From Gabon	I 15	1/E5

I 1.86:856-6-4 Pr E 1.7.10:FBIS-EEU-78-56

APR 5 1978

FBIS-EEU-78-56
Wednesday
22 March 1978
Vol II No 56

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

62

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GDR DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATOR URGES TALKS ON NEUTRON WEAPON

LD211700Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--In the Geneva Disarmament Committee today the GDR representative, Dr Gerhard Herder, called for the early beginning of substantial negotiations on either a bilateral or multilateral basis to ban the neutron nuclear weapon. As coauthor of the draft convention on the banning of the production, storing, deployment and use of the neutron bomb which was submitted by eight socialist states, the GDR expects the issues connected with the preparation and conclusion of the convention to be discussed in the Disarmament Committee in a businesslike and constructive manner.

Dr Herder stressed that "an understanding on the initiative lying before the committee, which would lead to the banning of the neutron bomb, could preserve the world from the dangerous consequences of the introduction of this weapon. The draft convention envisages the same obligations for all its participants. It provides for a mutual renunciation of this weapon and thus would not create unilateral advantages for anyone. Everyone would gain." The GDR strongly supports the conclusion of such a convention, he said.

The GDR representative welcomed the important progress achieved on the complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests in the trilateral negotiations between the USSR, the United States and Britain. Under these conditions it is the duty of all states to further this process by a complete halt to the production of nuclear weapons.

Dr Herder said that with the neutron nuclear weapon an attempt is being made to change the approximate military balance that at present exists between East and West to the disadvantage of the USSR and the other socialist states. "It is, however, a miscalculation to expect, in view of the present state of development of science and technology, that a weapon can remain the monopoly of one side for a longer period." Nobody, he said, must lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union is in a position to develop any weapon. "The proposal of the socialist states for the conclusion of the submitted convention is intended to prevent a new round of the arms race from starting an arms race that would increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war. The extensive financial and material means necessary for the arms race could be used for peaceful purposes," the GDR representative said.

Dr Herder also dealt with the dangerous effects of the neutron bomb and stressed that its deployment in NATO states presents a serious threat to the population of the GDR. "Can anybody really believe that neutron radiation only kills or wounds tank crews and largely spares the civilian population, as was maintained here? In view of the masses of nuclear weapons already accumulated--which suffice to destroy the whole of mankind several times over--it is fatal to believe that the national security of any state can be guaranteed by the continuation of the arms race and the introduction of the neutron nuclear weapon. On the contrary, only through limitation of the arms race and the banning of this weapon can peace be preserved and the national security of the states be guaranteed," the GDR ambassador said.

SHEHU THANKS ECEVIT FOR RETURN OF FRASHERI REMAINS

AU202115Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey:

On behalf of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and on my personal behalf, allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to express sincere thanks to you and the Turkish Government for the gesture of honor to the Albanian people in giving permission for the remains of one of the most outstanding patriots of the Albanian renaissance, Abdyl Frasheri, to be returned to the fatherland.

The Albanian people are grateful to the Turkish people who have for a long time preserved in their territory with care and respect the remains of outstanding Albanian patriots, the brothers Sami, Naim and Abdyl Frasheri. The remains of the great Albanian poet, Naim Frasheri, and of the outstanding patriot Abdyl Frasheri are now resting in their fatherland.

I am sure that this well-wishing gesture of the Turkish people and government will serve the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of both our countries.

In formulating best wishes for the prosperity of the Turkish people, [word indistinct], Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Tirana, 19 March 1978

Body Arrives in Permet

AU212045Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] A large rally took place yesterday in the city of Permet to welcome the remains of the late patriot and leader of the League of Albanians in Prizren, Abdyl Frasheri, which were repatriated from Turkey. The cortege bringing back his remains, which were placed on a gun carriage, was escorted by a brass band playing funeral marches and by a military unit. On this occasion a large rally was held in the center of Permet which was attended by hundreds of schoolchildren, workers, cooperativists and servicemen. Also present were: Xhorxhi Robo, general secretary of the Albanian Democratic Front; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Qemal Bregasi, Permet District party committee first secretary; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists, and others. The meeting was addressed by Prof Stefanaq Pollo, who spoke about the life and achievements of Abdyl Frasheri. His remains will be taken to the village of Frasheri, his birthplace, where they will rest under the care and solicitude of the patriotic people of the region of Dangellia.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIAN TU CONGRESS

AU212202Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] At the invitation of the General Union of Algerian Workers, a delegation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions left today for Algiers to attend the Fifth Congress of the General Union of Algerian Workers. The delegation is led by Farije Salicaj, secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Puja

AU2111OOY Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, at the Boyana residence. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, the Bulgarian ambassador to Budapest, Vladimir Videnov, and the Hungarian ambassador to Sofia, Geza Szenesi, also attended the talks.

Todorov, Puja Hold Talks

AU2109302 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, today received Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. During the talks which were also attended by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, the view was expressed that the talks and meetings held will contribute to further developing comprehensive cooperation between our two fraternal countries.

Mladenov, Puja Toasts Reported

AU2110122 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--"We are pacing steadily and unswervingly in close ranks with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries towards the build-up of the world's most progressive and humane system, communism, materializing in life the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism", said Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, in his toast speech at the dinner given in honour of the Hungarian foreign minister, Mr Frigyes Puja.

Dwelling on the dynamic development of Bulgaro-Hungarian relations, he stressed the contribution and significance of the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Janos Kadar for a still wider unfolding of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Continued Mr Mladenov: "We are favoured in this respect by the 'green light' given to further all-round deepening of Bulgaro-Hungarian political, economic, cultural and other relations, while on the other hand, we are entrusted with the noble task of assisting the process of revealing new prospects for our bilateral cooperation, of consolidation the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and the CMEA countries, of still closer coordinating our stands on all topical international issues".

The Bulgarian foreign minister underscored that the establishment of detente is an indispensable trend in contemporary international relations, despite the attempts of certain reactionary circles to halt its progress.

Mr Mladenov dwelled on the comprehensive programme for advancement in the process of stopping the armaments race, for achieving the final target of general and full disarmament recently proposed by the socialist countries at the disarmament committee in Geneva. "A concrete proposal was made to ban the new monstrous weapon, the neutron bomb", added the Bulgarian foreign minister.

Minister Mladenov also voiced Bulgaria's principled and unflinching positions on liquidation of the "hot spots" in the world--the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, on the support to be rendered to Vietnam in her efforts to settle peacefully the conflict with Kampuchea.

On his part Mr Frigyes Puja said: "The contacts and cooperation of our parties and our countries are permanently developing along ascending lines, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism".

He also added that the regular meetings of Mr Janos Kadar and Mr Tudor Zhivkov play a great role and are very important for the permanent deepening of Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation.

"We are deeply confident that the development of our cooperation does not serve only the well-being of the Hungarian and the Bulgarian people, but consolidates the unity of the socialist countries and favourably influences European security and cooperation," underlined the Hungarian foreign minister.

He also stressed that realistic possibilities exist for overfulfilling bilateral delivery quotas of the current five-year period, and in the next five-year period to considerably develop Bulgaro-Hungarian economic relations.

Emphasizing the complete unanimity on all discussed international matters, Mr Puja said: "In our international activities we are striving together with the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and the other socialist countries to strengthen our cooperation further in the interest of social progress, socialism, peace, security and relaxation of international tension".

Dwelling on the necessity of implementing political detente with relaxation in the military sphere, Mr Puja noted the great significance Hungary attaches to disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-states.

The Hungarian foreign minister assessed positively the outcome of the Belgrade conference. He spoke of the existing hotbeds of tension in the different parts of the world. "We think that the socialist countries should make ever stronger efforts in the future for peaceful solving of the conflicts endangering peace," said Mr Puja in conclusion.

Puja Gives Reception

AU2120046Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, today gave a reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia in honor of Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

The reception was attended by Mako Dakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Hungarian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, government members, public organizations' leaders and cultural figures.

Later the Hungarian foreign minister departed from Bulgaria.

Puja Holds Press Conference

LD2120047 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 2 (BTA)--The Hungarian foreign minister, Mr Frigyes Puja, gave his appraisal to the results of his official and friendly visit which ended here today.

"I am firmly convinced and should like to point out once again that the talks I held in Sofia with Messrs Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov and with my colleague Mr Petur Mladenov will be a fresh contribution and give impetus to the development of the links between our two countries", he declared before Bulgarian journalists.

Mr Puja pointed out that the visit was also a contribution to the expansion of cooperation in the field of international relations.

Dealing with the development of the international situation, he emphasized that detente remains the basic trend. "As regards detente, one of the important tasks we are facing, is the implementation of the Helsinki accords and their translation into life", the Hungarian foreign minister added. "Our assessment is that the Belgrade meeting will give impetus to the fulfillment of the decisions of the final act."

He pointed out that the deepening of the process of detente calls for the transfer and expansion of this process also to the military sphere.

Mr Puja stressed the importance of the forthcoming special session of the United Nations on disarmament. "We believe that at that session will be taken into consideration all the proposals and particularly those made by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries on the various questions of disarmament. I should like the UN session to discuss the possibility of convening a world disarmament conference."

The Hungarian foreign minister declared that the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and arms in Central Europe is also one of the important issues in the problems of disarmament because this (?is the first place) for the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and the member-countries of the North Atlantic pact to discuss questions relating to disarmament and the reduction of conventional weapons. "However small in its scale the reduction of armaments which could be realized on the basis of mutual agreement may be, this will to a considerable extent contribute to international detente", he continued.

Mr Puja noted that the principal cause for the lag at the Vienna negotiations is the [word indistinct] of the member-countries of the North Atlantic pact which, although in words recognizing the principle of equitable security, are trying to win unilateral gains. [Words indistinct] natural that the socialist countries cannot accept this and it is precisely for this reason that the negotiations are being held in an extremely complicated situation," he emphasized.

In conclusion Mr Frigyes Puja expressed the confidence that some agreement will be ultimately reached.

Puja Departs 21 Mar

AU212036Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, departed today from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was cordially seen off by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers and senior officials of the ministry. Vladimir Videnov and Geza Szenesi, the two countries' ambassadors, were also at the airport.

Communique on Visit Reported

AU211912Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Hungary resolutely condemned Israel's aggressive actions directed against the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Lebanon and insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory", it is emphasized in the communique on the official and friendly visit here of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Frigyes Puja, from March 19 through 21.

Expressing their concern for the situation in the Middle East, they point out that unilateral initiatives violate the interests of the Arab peoples concerned, undermine the convening of the Geneva conference and hamper the comprehensive solving of the problem in this area.

The communique lays stress on the willingness of the two countries to continue to make everything for strengthening the process of reducing international tension and the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. "The two countries declare themselves resolutely against the imperialist reactionary aspirations which threaten peace and the security of the peoples", the communique reads.

Emphasizing the need of spreading the process of detente also in the military sphere, the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Hungary call for the holding of a world conference on disarmament, a definite contribution to which would be the special session of the UN General Assembly on the questions of disarmament. The two countries support the Soviet initiatives for a ban on the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons for mass destruction, for the discontinuation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons--atomic, hydrogen and neutron bombs and for declaring, along with the prohibition for a fixed period of time of all nuclear weapon tests, also a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

They find that the Belgrade meeting has contributed to the further development of the process of detente, irrespective of the difficulties and attempts at changing its original purposes which have meanwhile arisen.

It is pointed out in the communique that the problems that have appeared between Vietnam and Kampuchea should be solved by negotiations.

The two ministers condemn the regimes which pursue a policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in the southern part of Africa and express support for the struggle of the Ethiopian people for restoring the territorial integrity of the country and the preservation of their progressive acquisitions.

During the official talks between Messrs Mladenov and Puja stress was laid on the successful development of bilateral cooperation in all fields of life. It was pointed out in the communique that the talks between the two ministers proceeded in a spirit of complete unity of views on all questions discussed.

Mr Puja invited Mr Mladenov to pay an official and friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES AGRARIAN UNION BOARD

AU1710502Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Shorthand transcript of an undated statement delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, at a meeting with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) Permanent Board held in Pravets Village; a RABOTNICHESKO DELO footnote on page 1 states: "The above published statements are reprints from a book which recently appeared under the title: 'United in the Struggle and Work for the Upsurge of Socialist Bulgaria'--a joint edition of the BCP and of the BZNS"]

[Text] Comrades, members of the BZNS Permanent Board, BCP Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, okrug and local leaders of both the BCP and the BZNS from Sofia Okrug are all attending this meeting. It is a pleasure, even a great pleasure, that we have met here in Pravets Village under conditions and in an atmosphere which totally differ from the usual circumstances of our meetings and conferences and that we are talking here quite informally and without strict protocol.

Comrade Petur Tanchev and I had agreed to hold such a meeting a long time ago, but we never "made it" because of interfering schedules. Only today, owing to fortunate circumstances, this meeting became possible. Now we are all available for this meeting, we are all in a good mood and we are all eager to discuss the questions of our joint work and struggle in a comradely and frank atmosphere, as usual.

We listened with satisfaction to Comrade Petur Tanchev's statement and I would like, on my own behalf and on behalf of my comrades, as well as on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, to express sincere gratitude for the high appreciation he demonstrated for our party's activities and for its leading and guiding role in our country's comprehensive life. I would like to express our full agreement with the thoughts shared in regard to our fraternal friendship; a friendship which was tempered in the storms of life and which was consolidated by this test, a friendship which has become an important and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for the triumph of the sacred cause of socialism in our beloved motherland. (applause)

Comrades, it is obvious that tonight we will not be able to discuss all the questions on our joint struggle and work; we will not be able to exhaust all of the problems connected with Bulgaria's development at the present stage. As a matter of fact, such a thorough and analytical review is hardly necessary at the present moment....However, I would like to emphasize the main thing, the achievement which has been attained and consolidated in joint, creative work by the BCP and the BZNS is a truly historical achievement of our two fraternal parties and of the working people in our country. This achievement is worthily appreciated both in our country and by our friends abroad. (applause)

Only a few weeks ago we were in Moscow to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and we are still under the strong impression of what we saw and experienced there. I have already reported to the BCP Politburo on the celebrations held on the occasion of the glorious anniversary of the Soviet Union and we have already evaluated our delegation's participation in the festivities. I am sure that Comrade Tanchev in his turn gave you even more details about the Politburo meeting and that he told you even more about the celebrations than I did, since, as a member of our delegation, he had the opportunity to closely observe these festivities.

What did we see, what did we feel in the land of the soviets?

We had the exceptionally great honor and the rare privilege to be both participants and witnesses of a glorious, unique and moving forum. Such a triumphant and enthusiastic forum is unprecedented in world history. As you know, the 200th anniversary of the United States was recently celebrated. However, the attempts of certain U.S. circles and their partners in the West and East to present this anniversary as a great event and to exploit it primarily for the goals of ideological struggle against socialism and against the communist movement suffered a disgraceful failure. The entire ideological front in the United States and in other imperialist states was mobilized. A total ideological campaign was started. Thousands of propaganda papers were prepared. Measures, worked out a long time ahead and coordinated with the most refined methods, were implemented. Despite all this, however, no result was obtained. The result was nil, not because the people disdain the working population of the United States, but because progressive mankind does not approve and increasingly opposes the imperialist policy of the reactionary circles in the United States--the policy of exploitation and social inequality, the policy of colonialism, military aggression and racial discrimination.

Did you see what happened in Moscow? Moscow was shining even more brightly than before; Moscow is the star of a new era, the symbol of fraternal embrace. Only the representatives of three communist parties--the Chinese, Albanian, and Japanese--did not attend the anniversary festivities. All other communist and workers' parties were represented in Moscow; they were present in the congress hall; they were present in Red Square. They simply could not fail to attend, even if some of their leaders, as is known, have different stands on certain questions. Even more: the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution was attended by many delegations from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, as well as from many other parts of the world. Members of many democratic parties, agrarian parties and movements also attended. Representatives of all those for whom the Great October Revolution and the country where it took place, which symbolizes the original source and the basic model of their present and future; representatives of all those who in the Soviet Union are seeking and find support and assistance in their struggle for peace, cooperation and social progress, were in Moscow. (applause)

Regardless of the difficult situation existing in international life, this forum which was exceptional in importance and impact became a powerful, enthusiastic manifestation of the basic and irreversible shift which has occurred in the balance of forces throughout the world; a shift which is to the advantage of socialism and peace. This forum was a great victory for socialism, a remarkable result of the development of the revolutionary process on our planet, a result of the victories won by the workers' class and by all democratic mankind, a result of the collapse of the colonial system, a result of social progress. The peoples belonging to the family of socialist countries, the international communist movement, the CPSU and Lenin's homeland are at the forefront, they are marching in the vanguard of this progress. Such are the facts, already marked on the pages of current history. (applause)

It is true, and I would like to repeat this fact, that not all those who participated in the celebrations on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary are unanimous on certain questions. [paragraph continues]

However, we are not utopians, we are not doctrinarians, but we are aware of the fact that in a large mass movement such as the international communist movement today, under such extraordinarily varied and complicated worldwide circumstances bearing on the revolutionary process today, it is not easy to achieve identical views on absolutely everything. The essential thing is that the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution once again impressively and unequivocally demonstrated the great truth of the 20th century: today the political map of our planet has thoroughly changed; the forces of socialism, peace, democracy, and progress are constantly growing and strengthening; they are achieving ever increasing, ever new victories. This is the main thing for us; this is essential for us and for all working people, for the people who are free and for those who are struggling for their social liberation. (applause)

Along this line of thought we must say that in the Soviet Union we once more felt the tremendous and immaculate prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We do not only mean the fact that the Soviet people welcomed us with particular warmth; they have always welcomed us in this manner. I dare say that our prestige was felt in everything and, if I may say so, with justification. The BZNS, too, has contributed its share to this socialist and national prestige. This is easily understandable. The experience, prestige and successes of the BZNS are well known throughout the world. The widespread and constructive international activities which the BZNS is conducting, together with the agrarian and affiliated parties, unions, organizations, and movements, are also universally known.

This is precisely why the first question I would like to touch upon today is the fact that we have greatly appreciated, and always will, the useful activities of the BZNS. This fully applies to the past when Comrade Georgi Traykov was the leader of the BZNS and it also applies to the present when Comrade Petur Tanchev is at the head of the BZNS. I take advantage of this opportunity to express gratitude on behalf of the BCP Central Committee for everything you are doing to serve our common and noble cause. (applause) There are no differences of opinions between us as regards basic goals and stands. Our policy devoted to the upsurge of socialist Bulgaria, to the well-being and happiness of all socialist working people and to the entire people of Bulgaria is common. We are unanimous in shaping and in consistently implementing the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at the consolidation of brotherhoods, at the comprehensive drawing closer together with the Soviet Union, a policy of friendship and mutual cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, a policy aimed at the further consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, a policy aimed at detente as the hope and desire of billions of people. We approve and wholeheartedly support your many-sided relations with progressive agrarian parties and your participation in the international agrarian movement. We communists are fully aware of the fact that the BZNS has made an authentic and considerable contribution to the present prestige of our socialist motherland abroad. (applause)

As to the work accomplished by you in our country, it is correct to emphasize certain problems pertaining to the agricultural sector.

I would like to recall the following questions and, so to speak, set them off with parentheses: I have in mind the basis questions of our internal development--the ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural problems; developments which we are discussing and resolving together with you. We are briefing you on our party's decisions, on the decisions adopted by our Central Committee; we are briefing the BZNS Permanent Board and in many cases we are briefing all the members of the Agrarian Union. Comrade Petur Tanchev is participating in most sessions of the politburo, and the members of the Permanent Board are participating in the BCP Central Committee plenums. In addition to this, we submit to you the texts of decisions, materials, reports and other matters.

This we can say that there is not one question of importance for our country which you should not be acquainted with as well as we are. There are even some questions on which you better informed than we are. (animation)

Thus I would like first of all briefly to mention agriculture. I would not like to go too far back into the past--I will begin with more recent times. You, dear comrades, have given invaluable assistance to our party in the socialist reorganization of Bulgarian agriculture. This is a universally known fact, even children know this. I am not talking about this now. You have supported us in many actions and measures, the correctness of which not everyone in our country was convinced of and toward which, in the beginning, even our sincere friends abroad showed a certain reserve. You, however, trusted us, you helped us, and you were at our side. Such, for example, was the case of the enlargement of LCAF's, a measure which gave a strong impetus to the further accelerated development of our agriculture under the conditions of socialism, which already was victorious. The BZNS, out of its deep, sincere conviction sided with us and supported us so that we were able to implement this great deed together. The same thing happened later in connection with the creation of agro-industrial complexes; a measure which marked a new stage in the perfection of our agricultural socialist system.

Once more, the BZNS, acting out of deep, sincere conviction, wholeheartedly supported us in this historical deed, so that we were able to jointly build up the agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes. We acted correctly in doing so.

Recently we held a joint session of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BZNS Permanent Board, and the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium. You all attended this session. We adopted a decision on national self-sufficiency in the supplies of fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, and fish through the maximum utilization of the opportunities in agriculture. This decision is of great political, ideological and social significance. The strategic essence of this decision is as follows: Our socialist agriculture must expand its assets with even greater efficiency and with even greater strength of conviction, our agro-industrial and industrial-agrarian complexes must implement their tremendous potential. So far we have failed to accomplish this to the necessary extent. What do I mean? For example, we are growing over 80 agricultural crops. In addition to this, we are growing them in different areas of the country, under different circumstances, and at different levels of organizational efficiency and with different results as well. This diffusion and this excessive variety in crops are preventing us from achieving maximum utilization of the available technical and mechanical equipment in all production processes. We must, obviously think concretely about a more restricted specialization and concentration of certain crops so as to permit a greater expansion of the truly tremendous, objective opportunities which exist in our socialist agricultural sector.

You have selflessly supported us in this initiative as well: Together with us you have implemented it, and perhaps you have fallen into the trap together with us. (animation and laughter) But upon my word of honor, comrades, we did not intend to... let you fall into a trap! (animation and laughter) The truth is that we are searching for new paths and only an incorrigible simpleton has the right to delude himself that new paths mean an uninterrupted, ascending line. Tell us, if you will, that we have neglected something, that we have made a mistake; but since we are unanimous in our goals and tasks we will also have to share our responsibilities: thus, you should not blame us alone. (merry animation) It is possible that we may stumble sometimes, but, what of it? We stumble, we fall, but we get up, shake off the dust, and we continue in our progress; we march on, having become more experienced and more wise. (animation) Such is the natural course of life.

Our balance sheet, however, is fruitful and gives us reason to rejoice. We have worked together, and have overcome difficulties together, we are resolving the new problems together; including the problems of agriculture. These are difficult, complicated problems. However, we have created an enlarged, mechanized and modern socialist agricultural sector. It could now feed a population which is 50 percent higher than the present population of Bulgaria. There is no doubt whatsoever that by 1980-81 our agriculture will be able to feed a population which is twice as large as Bulgaria's, and by 1985 a population which is three times as large. This is the state of our agriculture. Regardless of all difficulties and shortcomings, the main thing is that we are advancing at accelerated and stable rates of speed, that we are increasing the fruit of our soil to our people's benefit. (applause)

We have never assumed that the methods and forms through which we are implementing the socialist reorganization of agriculture in our country will remain static and unchanged. Our experience has confirmed on many occasions that a creative approach toward problems, as well as the further development and expansion of results achieved, are prerequisites for our success. Such an approach, while a test for us, is nonetheless essential to our time. We should not expect our immortal teachers, neither Marx, Engels nor Lenin, to bequeath us any kind of universally valid prescriptions for all cases and for all epochs. They could not and did not set for themselves the goal of foreseeing in the greatest detail the process of free socialist development because they had not accumulated sufficient historical experience and because Marxism-Leninism is a science dealing with society, and as a science it never deals with casual guesswork. Now we must assume the whole responsibility toward our teachers, toward the present and future generations, and guided by Marxist-Leninist theory we must resolve the problemsof socialist construction in a creative manner with a future-oriented approach, basing ourselves on accumulated and analyzed experience, on all our previous achievements and on future achievements which we are willing to attain. Life itself has confirmed that we are proceeding along a correct path, that our creative search is successful. We are not the only ones to be aware of this. We are becoming convinced, for example, that interest in our agro-industrial complexes as a form of agricultural organization and as a production organism is increasing in the fraternal socialist countries, as well as in developing states.

Let us now briefly mention the question of industry. In this sector, too, you not only supported us but you participated with all your efforts in our country's socialist industrialization, without even thinking about the demagogic theory which used to be propagated in the past, that the BZNS and any agrarian party whatsoever should not be interested in industrialization and, last of all things, should support industrialization, since allegedly this would liquidate the social and economic basis of the rural population. In industrialization, too, you proceeded and are proceeding at our side, at the side of the BCP.

What have we achieved in the industrial sector? I would not like to waste your time, but just to recall briefly that in the industrialization sector we had to squeeze through closed doors, we had to cope with difficult problems, we had to overcome backwardness and we had to overcome not insignificant but considerable difficulties. We started to establish large state-owned trusts. You supported us in this. Now we are comprehensively applying the so-called multiple goal-oriented approach. Again you supported us in this initiative. This approach, to put it frankly, is producing good results. A short time ago, together with some comrades, we visited Botevgrad and the Chavdar plant to see our new microbuses. Who would have ever presumed in the past that Bulgaria would one day produce buses on such a large scale, from the smallest to the largest types? Under the present state of reorganization and under the conditions of streamlining production, 16 new bus models will be produced, which represents 80 percent of the Chavdar plant production. This is the result of the application of the multiple goal-oriented approach.

Thus our industrialization policy, too, is correct and tested by experience and we will continue to pursue this policy. Together with you we also faced a number of difficulties in the scope of the people's living standard and of the socialist way of life. But what should we do...? We are building up the material-technical basis of a new society for the sake of man and for the sake of Bulgaria's socialist working people. However, the most difficult problem is the education of socialist man himself, the shaping of his consciousness, the development of a new approach to thinking, a new form of behavior, a new moral code, etc. It would be utopian to assume that at the present stage of development in our country everything must be and should be perfect and ideal. This is impossible.

I happened to talk to representatives of certain communist parties in Western countries who are inclined to belittle the historical achievements of real socialism, to emphasize and raise to the absolute our still unresolved problems, and to see our shortcomings and weaknesses through a magnifying glass. I told them approximately as follows: let us understand one another, let us take a clear view of things. As is known, our final goal is communism. If we succeed in implementing the communist principle of distribution according to needs, this will represent a considerable, a tremendous success. None of us, however, has ever imagined and none of us imagines today that this goal can be achieved overnight, on the day after the revolution. Neither Marx nor Lenin has ever written or claimed that all those achievements and acquisitions that the new society will generously give man and the people will be attained as early as in the first stage of communist development, in the stage of socialism, and we do not think so either. History is a process. The building of a new society is a process as well. In our past development the main thing was for us to have accomplished one historical task of decisive importance--the task of liquidating private property, of abolishing the exploitation of man by man, the task of liberating the working people from social and political oppression, the task of asserting the socialist way of life. We are dialecticians, we are realists and we bear in mind the fact that the path to our final goal is linked to the overcoming of inevitable objective and subjective difficulties, it is linked to the creation of a powerful material-technical base, to the creation of mature social relations, to the shaping of a well-developed socialist consciousness, to the development of universally educated personalities, and so forth. All this, however, cannot be accomplished in 1 day, in 1 month or in 1 year. It cannot be accomplished without shortcomings and without overcoming these shortcomings. It cannot be accomplished without difficulty and without overcoming difficulties. It is precisely because we are aware of this ourselves that we do not approve the attitude of people, including our friends, who in considering our successes invert the magnifying glass and in observing our shortcomings look at them under the microscope. (animation) Thus, willingly or unwillingly, because of carelessness or malevolence, these people are distorting the existing proportions of our reality and are describing them to others in a completely distorted manner.

How do we evaluate, how do we explain certain existing shortcomings toward which we must be even more irreconcilable? If we consider the historical development of the Bulgarian people we will see there the firmly rooted and clearly shaped democratic principles of social life. During the period of the Ottoman oppression, our people, who did not have their own Bulgarian state, used to build and establish schools, reading rooms and churches in an extremely democratic manner. They published books, newspapers and periodicals, they organized theatrical performances with the help of various associations, and so forth. These democratic principles continued after the liberation, but now they had to face conditions of violent conflicts with the bourgeois governments and with reactionary regimes. The democratic spirit is a natural, characteristic feature of our people. To put it briefly, we have a considerable, positive, historical inheritance--the traditional democratic spirit of our people, who are a politically educated and politically consious people. Our party, the BCP, has made a great contribution to this education by its ideological-educational work, and the BZNS, as well as the progressive trend within the union has also earned great credit in this respect.

All this is an invaluable achievement for us. Nevertheless, comrades, at the same time we must see our shortcomings, about which we must attack with even greater vigor and consistency, with even greater irreconcilability, because they are impeding our accelerated development.

Let us take discipline, for example: What is the situation? We know how great the socialist consciousness of the overwhelming majority of working people in our country is--it is brilliantly expressed every day in competition, in the workers' collectives' counterplans, in the movement for creating a technical and scientific creative spirit in our youth, in the vocational instructors' movement [nastavnichesko dvizheniye] and so forth. We are, however, alarmed that in a number of sectors of our work the consciousness is not sufficiently reflected by discipline. In a number of important areas of sociopolitical life discipline--labor, technological, state, planning, and financial discipline--is not on a sufficiently high level. We sometimes come across statements in which the Bulgarian national spirit, the Bulgarian psyche is praised with ecstatic enthusiasm. Things, however, are quite obvious in this case: we cannot talk about the Bulgarian national character in general. We must take into consideration not only the positive qualities and virtues we have inherited, but also the negative features. Discipline is a field in which, for objective, historical reasons, not only virtues and valuable traditions exist, but also certain negative aspects are visible. If we do not fight these negative elements, if we do not overcome the negative traits in the so-called "Bulgarian character," in our "national psyche," if we do not make discipline one of our national virtues, a characteristic feature of each socialist toiler, we will not be able to advance rapidly. (animation) This task is exceptionally important and topical. It confronts all of us squarely--the party, the BZNS, the Komsomol, the Fatherland Front, the school and the army.

A petty bourgeois approach is also a phenomenon against which we must wage a merciless struggle. Materialism, the consumers' approach, selfish striving to secure one's own benefit, all these things undoubtedly are remnants inherited from the past, they are manifestations of the petty bourgeois mentality of the past and of the penetrating influence from the capitalist world. Obviously, however, we must not console and comfort ourselves by merely stating these facts. We must unmask and liquidate the factors contributing to the expansion of these manifestations which are alien to us, and we must do so with the necessary strictness, principle-mindedness, and consistency. It is necessary everywhere, in all sectors of our work, to create an atmosphere of absolute irreconcilability toward such phenomena and toward their exponents.

Socialist society is a society of real humanitarianism. We are applying the humanitarian principle and we are developing it not as abstract, wishful thinking but as a real and concrete policy which is expressed in real and concrete care for man. In this respect, too, we must go even further. We must develop humanitarianism in our society. We must overcome shortcomings in various sectors of work, through expanding criticism. We must improve work on the letters and requests of working people signaling certain shortcomings, and so forth. Academician Radoy Popivanov, chairman of public health, is attending our meeting, and on this occasion I recall the necessity of struggling against serious shortcomings existing in the organization of the health protection network. Comrade Popivanov was only recently appointed to the post of chairman and he is not responsible for the previously existing situation in certain health establishments. He is not responsible for the cases of forming this approach, refusal to assume responsibility, and of careless and rude treatment of patients, and so forth. Nevertheless, he and the leading body of the ministry, as well as the health network workers are facing great and responsible tasks in this respect. Such negative phenomena are being observed not only in the health protection sector but in many other fields of our work.

We have already mentioned agriculture but I would like to dwell on one case which I happened to come across recently. [paragraph continues]

The fact is that 140 building enterprises and groups (belonging to agro-industrial complexes) and another dozen state-owned organizations exist in our country. All of them are engaged in the construction of animal husbandry farms. Approximately 2,000 people are employed in the drafting organizations--over 1,000 people in the central organization and the rest in branches and in the okrugs. Despite all this, no really up to date models have been created for building cowsheds, or pigsties. Not one model exists about which we could say: look here, this is the last achievement of science and practical exerperience, this is the example we should follow, and the model that should be applied in practical work! You can well imagine what the result of this situation is. This is exactly how certain people begin to develop a mentality, which is alien to socialism and communism, a distorted mentality as a whole. I do not say that these nearly 2,000 people are responsible for the situation. Those people are to blame who have sent them to work in such organizations and who have failed to train them to deal with the most topical production tasks and to search for modern solutions. And those people are to blame who have failed to manifest strictness toward them. In this case, the following proverb is true: "Not the criminal is to blame, but the victim." (animation)

Such are certain difficulties which we must consider and think about together in order to overcome them. They must be overcome as soon as possible and as efficiently as possible! Their overcoming depends on ideological work, on production activities in agriculture and industry, on our comprehensive work devoted to the construction of a new society. If we, unjustifiably, waste precious time, no one will ever forgive us. We will not forgive ourselves either.

These are some of the problems which I draw your attention to today. The main thing is to achieve progress and, with joint efforts, to overcome difficulties. Let us not forget that everything is a question of struggle, a question of acquiring one position after the other. I do not know how things are in the hereafter, but in this world nothing drops from heaven, nothing is given for free. We must rally the workers' class, the agricultural toilers and our intelligentsia so that the task may be accomplished as soon as possible. In our work, comrades, we must also constantly take into consideration the changes occurring in the international situation. It is known that the economic, monetary and energy crisis of capitalism, to a certain extent, is exerting its impact upon our economy. The rising prices in the capitalist countries to a certain extent are influencing our countries and we must always be prepared to meet and to neutralize the surprises of worldwide economy and of the world market. (animation)

On the other hand, in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, friendship and cooperation, we, as a socialist state, are assisting and will continue to assist other peoples who are appealing to us for help to overcome their backwardness, to reject the enslaving dependency upon imperialism. We will support them, for such assistance is in full accord with our comprehensive activities in connection with developing and intensifying the worldwide revolutionary process.

We must fight imperialism with well-organized efforts in all fields, and in particular in the ideological sector. Recently, bourgeois ideologists have concocted a new thesis according to which concepts and facts are turned upside down. They say: "Why are we being accused of violating the Helsinki CSCE final act because we support those fighting against the established order, the dissidents, in socialist countries? Is it not true, that the socialist countries are supporting the communists who are fighting against the established order in the socialist countries?" I would like to point out that, unfortunately, this naive propaganda thesis finds fertile ground in certain petite bouregois circles of the capitalist world. The poisonous arrows are even reaching a few representatives of the workers and communist movements.

Or let us take, for example, another question: the question of the so-called models of socialism. There has been much talk recently about all kinds of models of socialism. It is known, for example, that a number of contemporary bourgeois ideologists and revisionists are trying to take unfair advantage of this question. In widely propagating this theory of "national models of socialism" they are underestimating or denying the common, law-governed rules of socialism. They unjustifiably over-emphasize and raise to the absolute certain national, private or partial peculiarities. They are trying to describe the Marxist-Leninist parties as dogmatic and ossified--as parties which have neither creative ideas nor a creative approach to the solution of their problems; as parties which are mechanically transferring foreign experience, taking over one and the same "model of socialism" without considering the traditions, peculiarities and experience of their own countries, and so forth. All this is being said with a purpose--the purpose to reject and oppose the Great October Socialist Revolution and the new socioeconomic order built in the Soviet Union as a result of the victory of this revolution. This is being said with the purpose of rejecting and opposing real socialism generally speaking, as well as to weaken its growing force of attraction and inspiring example among the newly liberated peoples and among the working people in the capitalist world.

What can we say about this question of models? For us, as Marxist-Leninists, there is no doubt that any socialist revolution implements and must implement the general, law-governed rules of the revolutionary process, of the construction of a new society in concrete forms--forms which are adequate to the existing, specific conditions, traditions, and others, in a given country. In this context precisely, different models of socialism are possible. Let us, for example, take the people's democratic countries. As is known, there are certain specific peculiarities about them which were made necessary by the concrete, existing, historical conditions. The revolutionary process, the building and development of a socialist society in our country, all these things are also characterized by a number of peculiarities in the form of a manifestation of the common, law-governed rules.

I would like to add that it is not only the right but also the duty of each Marxist-Leninist party to search for and to use the most adequate forms of resolving the general problems of the socialist revolution and socialist transformations. A party which fails to do so cannot be equal to its historic responsibility and cannot be equal to its strategic and immediate tasks.

The question is not about the models themselves but about the essence put into them. The question is that socialism must not be deprived of its true essence and of the common principles and general laws. The question is not to compare the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Government to socialist revolutions in other countries. These are different forms of one and the same phenomenon, with the same essence, aimed at achieving the same, common, law-governed rules. The October Revolution is the basic model for all other socialist revolutions, and it is precisely for this reason that its experience is of worldwide, historical significance. The heart of the matter is the following--are we waging a struggle to establish a government of the workers class in alliance with the other working people, or not? Are we insuring the liquidation of capitalism and the exploitation of man by man? Are we insuring the victory and the establishment of a classless society, or not? Are we contributing to the implementation of the liberation mission of the worldwide working class? Are we contributing to the implementation of the historic goals and tasks of the international, communist movement, or not? And so forth. This is what the questions are all about. This the main and decisive factor.

It is sufficient to ask this question to understand how alien to history, how antinational and how unscientific and how utterly depraved the concepts of the so-called "national models of socialism" are. According to the authors themselves these "models" are lacking in the main factors, namely, the general, law-governed rules of socialist revolution and the construction of a new society. What kind of "model of socialism" should this be? We fully reject such a concept as essentially unscientific and in practice harmful to the interests of the workers class, and the working masses and to the interests of our common, communist cause.

As you see, the struggle continues. We are equipped with experience, as well as with optimism. In our country, we, the communists, and you, the united agrarians, are inspired by a healthy, historic optimism and by an indestructible optimism which means that we have been correctly educated and that we are now correctly educating our people so that we may accomplish the basic tasks in our country and so that we may contribute, within our possibilities, to the consolidation of the universal, revolutionary process.

As regards Pravets village, on whose hospitable land we have met today, we must express our gratitude to our hosts for their work. Pravets is part of our country, as a result of which, here in Pravets, too, there are successes and shortcomings. Our hosts today, however, have certainly shown us only the beautiful things and have not shown us their shortcomings. According to a newly established tradition, this is being done, more or less, in all places. (animation). This is why, I beg you to excuse the Pravets villagers (merry animation), for not revealing their shortcomings to you, a fact which seems to be attributed to their good upbringing, because, we being their guests, they do not wish to waste our time by telling us about their mistakes and thus spoil our pleasure. (merry animation) Is that so, Comrade Naydenov?

I assume that I have not imposed upon your patience and I hope that I did not get on your nerves by telling you mostly and primarily about our shortcomings and unresolved problems. (merry animation, applause)

Thank you for your attention. I now open the debates. (stormy and prolonged applause)

POLITBURO ADOPTS BUDAPEST CONFERENCE RESULTS

AU201936Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo discussed information on the results of the meeting on international and ideological questions of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal communist and workers' parties from socialist countries which took place in Budapest and approved the activity of the Bulgarian delegation at the meeting.

The Politburo obligated the relevant party, social and state organs and organizations to undertake the necessary measures for implementing the tasks and conclusions reached at the meeting, relating to further developing the cooperation in the ideological areas between the fraternal parties.

DYULGEROV ATTENDS SILISTRA ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU172120Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The 10th accountability-election conference of the Silistra Okrug party organization was held in Silistra today. Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech. "He emphasized that the Silistra Okrug party organization has manifested itself as a true militant vanguard--a political and labor leader of the masses--which, with exactingness and communist aspiration, evaluates the achievements and traces the directions of the full implementation of the party policy in the Silistra Okrug in Dobudzha."

Georgi Kardashev was reelected first secretary of the Silistra Okrug party committee.

LILOV ADDRESSES BLAGOEVGRAD ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU2111148Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 21 Mar 78 AU

[Summary] The 26th accountability-election conference of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party organization ended in Blagoevgrad today. Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech. "On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Lilov highly appraised the comprehensive activity of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party organization. Emphasizing the okrug's achievements in industry, agriculture and culture, Comrade Lilov also stressed the achievements of the okrug communists who have been wholeheartedly and loyally linking the party's April course with the (?special) problems of the developed socialist society that is being built in Bulgaria.

"The BCP Central Committee, he said, is happy with the fact that the prime movers in all successes are the party (?workers). Aleksandur Lilov also touched on the statements made by some delegates who expressed dissatisfaction with the past achievements, emphasizing that their critical assessments will turn into the necessary lever that will contribute to perfecting the socialist organization of labor and to bringing the subjective factor into conformity with the increased economical possibilities in the spirit of the 11th BCP Congress and with the demands of the BCP July plenum."

Vladimir Sandev was reelected first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee.

KARADZHOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SRI LANKA

LD191858Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Mar 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Committee, departed today for Sri Lanka. The delegation will participate in the 10th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOROCCO 20 MAR

AU202059Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--At the invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Party for Progress and Socialism of Morocco a delegation of the CC of the BCP, headed by the head of the "Art and Culture" Department of the CC of the BCP, Mr Lyubomir Pavlov, left for that country today.

BRIEFS

WRITERS ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED--The National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba--UNEAC--has signed cooperation agreements in Sofia, Bulgaria, with Soviet and Hungarian writers unions and with the Bulgarian Composer's Union. The two documents were signed by (Onelio Jorge Cardoso), president of UNEAC literature section, and Nikolay Fedorenko, secretary [as heard] of the USSR Union of Writers, and Gabor Garai, secretary general [as heard] of the Hungarian Writers' Association. Both agreements have a 3-year duration, from 1978 to 1980, and they propose annual exchanges of writers, translators, books and information material. The signing ceremony was held at the Bulgarian Writers' Union in Sofia, at which the Bulgarian and Czecholsovak writers associations also signed a cooperation protocol. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Mar 78 FL]

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS ISRAELI INVASION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON

AU211518Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[Article by Alois Volf in the column "We Comment": "They Too Are Guilty"]

[Text] Since Thursday morning Israel has been claiming that its military attack on southern Lebanon has allegedly ended and together with its American patron it is making every effort to belittle the terror and destruction it has caused. Faced with the indignation its aggression has evoked in the world Tel Aviv is now concerned with the problem of how to "acceptably" present abroad its colonialist plan to annex the occupied region of Lebanon to the other territories it has previously stolen from Egypt, Syria and Jordan, and which for over a decade it has arrogantly refused to vacate and return.

Today it is absolutely clear that the Israeli attack on Lebanon cannot be seen apart from the general strategic plans and calculations of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction in the Middle East. The "punitive action", as it was called in Tel Aviv from the very beginning, is only one of these actions. The goal is to accelerate the polarization and differentiation process among the Arab progressive forces, to weaken them and to force upon them a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict which corresponds to the interests and the needs of Zionism and imperialism.

The "understanding" of the U.S. secretary of state for the Israeli attack on Lebanon is not, therefore, surprising. Without any fuss and without blushing he "gave his blessings" to the occupation of southern Lebanon because it was allegedly brought about by the desire to form a "security belt" along the Israeli borders to prevent the direct contact of the Palestinians with Israel. The U.S. official who made the statement, not without the President's knowledge, thus [gave] the green light to further Israeli colonialist violence. He gave moral support to Israel's criminal policy of violence against the Arab peoples, to a policy which regards the principles of the UN Charter and international law to be only scraps of paper. The right of all Middle East peoples to exist, a right that the United States has repeatedly proclaimed, has thus also become a scrap of paper to the United States, because it was precisely with U.S. consent that Israel in fact officially proclaimed genocide, that is, the eradication of the Palestinian people on a mass basis as its state policy.

The self-appointed world "defenders" of human rights have thus again shown themselves in practice as helpers to a massive crime against humanity. The progressive public all over the world justly condemns the Washington government as being co-responsible for the adventurist policy of Israel, which is to be blamed for ousting the Palestinian people from their native land and now also for their consistent persecution and extermination.

The ruling class of the State of Israel would not have been able to implement its expansionist intentions for 30 years if it had not been supported by subsidies amounting to billions and if it did not have American arms. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL recently admitted, the American Government willingly carries out what the notorious Israeli and, to be more exact, Zionist lobby in the United States forces them to do.

What Israel perpetrates nowadays with the consent of their overseas supporters is at deep variance with common sense, with the principles and norms of human coexistence, with the ethics of international relations. There can be no doubt that the United States shares the blame for the criminal state policy.

At the same time, at this moment one cannot keep silent about the Arab reaction's response to the Israeli aggression, about the response by the factionalists of Arab unity.

They try to confuse the Arab public and to compromise countries that have not sold out the Arab national interests to imperialism and Zionism. It took Egyptian President as-Sadat, who by separate negotiations with Israel strongly weakened the anti-imperialist front in the Middle East, almost 2 days before he decided to cautiously condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The Egyptian press, however, even more vehemently and in a hypocritical manner accused Syria and Libya of not helping the Palestinians militarily and it even writes spitefully of "Moscow's inactivity". Here, too, is clearly a case of providing indirect help to the imperialist interests: to seek alleged "culprits" for the tragic fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese people and distract attention from those who are the real culprits. The Egyptian leaders do not deny that even after the Israeli attack on Lebanon they do not intend to renounce their capitulationist negotiations with Begin and thus their destructive policy aimed at splitting the unity of the Arab countries.

There is no doubt that precisely after the separatist talks, in which As-Sadat made concessions to Tel Aviv for which he gained nothing in return, the Israeli generals became even more arrogant, that they exploited the weakened front of the Arab countries to take an action which they had been preparing for many years, and for which, however, they never had had as favorable international circumstances as today. The present Egyptian leadership is thus--along with the United States of America, which is a direct helper of Israel--convicted of giving indirect help to the aggressor.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON MORO KIDNAPING IN ITALY

AU212107Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 78 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary: "A Word on Events: An Attack From Obscure Corners"]

[Text] Well timed and geared to the day of the program announcement of the new Italian government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti terrorists kidnaped the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro. The kidnapers who say they belong to the so-called "Red Brigades" announced: "We have begun the attack on the very heart of the state. Moro is just the beginning."

This is the way the Italian public sees it and it has responded to the crime with mass action including a general strike. It has also found expression in the debate of the Chamber of Deputies which expeditiously gave a vote of confidence to the Andreotti government on Thursday night with a majority of 345 votes against 30, a majority unusual for Italy.

Aldo Moro is one of the most noted figures of Italian political life. Since 1963 he has several times been chairman of government and minister of foreign affairs and since October 1976 he has been chairman of the Christian Democratic Party. He was the main architect of the so-called policy of the "left center" which brought the Christian Democrats into a coalition with the Socialists. He realistically assessed that this policy had exhausted its possibilities and responded to the continuation of the development toward the left in Italy with efforts to achieve a certain consensus with the Communist Party concerning certain basic problems of Italian domestic policy life.

During the recent 2-month government crisis he pursued a realistic course and in his own party pointed out the hopelessness of the position of the right wing which stubbornly refused to draw the logical consequences from the position of the communists as the second largest Italian political party and prevented the Christian Democratic Party from establishing relations of political cooperation with the communists and from forming a parliamentary majority with them. [paragraph continues]

It was generally assumed that by the will of that new majority Aldo Moro would become the new Italian president.

No one doubts that the attack on Moro is first and foremost an attack on the policy of the new parliamentary government majority in which the communists are playing a marked role. No one harbors any doubt that this is a plot against the country's republic system to which above all the communists are striving to convey a democratic, progressive and people's character.

A long time after the kidnaping it still is not altogether clear who organized it; what the overall demands of the kidnapers are or whether Aldo Moro, who has a heart problem and was probably injured in the attack, is even still alive. The most likely fact resulting from the chaos of the most varied telephone calls is that the kidnaping was allegedly organized by the so-called 'Red Brigades," who are misusing a popular term of the times in the partisan war against Italian fascism, and which thus want to obtain by force the release of their leaders who are currently facing trial at a Torino court as the perpetrators of several murders.

The wave of terrorism has for some time already exerted an evil, disintegrating influence on the Italian public and political life. The most varied extreme rightist and ultra "leftist" groups are organizing terrorist actions and their entire so-called "political activity" is increasingly shifting into the sphere of altogether ordinary gangsterism while playing an admittedly increasing dangerous political role every day.

Neofascist gangs and the so-called "proletarian revolutionaries" of the allegedly extreme "ultra left" are at the same time rendering each other invaluable assistance and in substance cooperate regardless of the mutual hatred proclaimed by them. After all, they all spring from the same sections of society; they are the offspring of bourgeois families seeking adventure with guns in their hands; frenzied petit bourgeois, offshoots of a criminal underworld. Behind all this stand obscure forces of society to whom even bourgeois democracy is too democratic and which are striving to turn the helm of history back to fascism.

FRENCH LEFT SEEN PONDERING LESSONS OF ELECTION DEFEAT

ID202135Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Rudolf Prevratil report from Paris]

[Text] Things have been decided: the governmental rightist coalition succeeded in preserving its majority in the French National Assembly, even though, in comparison with previous parliamentary elections in 1973, it lost 23 seats. According to final results, which were announced by the Ministry of Interior Sunday night, the governmental parties--that is, the Gaullists, the Republicans and their minor allies--won in all 291 parliamentary seats. The opposition, whose core comprises the French Communist Party and the socialists won 200.

The polling yesterday was preceded by an exceptionally long and stormy election campaign which, in fact, started last summer. Its most important moment was, perhaps, the split between the parties of the united left 6 months ago, a split which was overcome by the agreement on a common course of action concluded by the communists, the socialists and Left Radicals precisely 1 week ago.

The differences within the left, combined with the crude anticommunist campaign of the bourgeois camp, obviously had a decisive influence on the final result of the elections. One popular trick of the rightist propaganda was, for instance, to frighten the electorate with the communists who would sit in the government in the case of a victory of the left and with the possible unfavorable reaction of the United States and the FRG. These demagogic arguments succeeded in influencing--as it appears--what is known as the "Marais," that is the bog, which describes in France the most backward, politically undetermined and generally non-voting portion of the population.

As shown by the unusually large vote--which exceeded 85 percent--the "Marais" this time went to the voting booths and gave its preference to the right.

A triumphal atmosphere prevails in the bourgeois camp since last night when the first preliminary results were announced. For the opposition the elections will, obviously, be a cause for deep thought. The communists and the socialists, true, increased their representation in the Palais Bourbon by 14 seats. But they did not succeed in transforming their slight advantage in the first round into a decisive gain. The voting yesterday is for them, to some extent, a setback. The results were decided by the fact that the supporters of the Socialist Party were not, in many constituencies ready to support communist candidates who stood on behalf of the entire left. Some differences within the coalition are also borne out by the first statement of the chairman of the Left Radicals, Roland [as heard] Fabre, who questioned the very principle of the Joint Program of the Left, concluded in 1972.

It appears that differences on tactical issues and the insufficient discipline of voters conceal differences of opinion of a more fundamental character. The leftist parties have, apparently, quite different views on the direction French society should embark on in the future and on what should be the strategy of opposition parties. The months to come will indicate whether the left as a whole will be able to find a fundamental solution to this problem.

PRAGUE WARNS AGAINST BETRAYAL BY EUROCOMMUNISM

LD201110Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the 11th plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee showed, Czechoslovak communists are fulfilling the tasks set before the whole party by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Naturally, the report delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and contributions to the discussion primarily evaluated the situation here at home in Czechoslovakia. However we live in a class-divided world and therefore it is clear that we cannot ignore what is happening beyond our bordrs. It was with the international situation that Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concerned himself in his contribution to the discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Naturally, Czechoslovakia as a socialist state actively supports the peace policy of the Soviet Union and together with other socialist countries it contributes toward the lessening of tensions in the world. The problem however lies in the fact, as Vasil Bilak stressed in his speech, that the relaxation of international tension is proceeding in the conditions of a sharp class struggle.

This was eventually also confirmed by the deliberations at the recent Belgrade conference of the signatories of the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and this is being confirmed as well by the repeated attacks by official representatives of certain capitalist countries and bourgeois communications media on the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

In Belgrade, for instance, it was necessary to wage a struggle against the attempts of the United States and other NATO countries to misuse that conference to revise the final act and to create some kind of a legal platform to make it possible to interfere continuously in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

Imperialist attempts are not however the sole issue. No less dangerous for the relaxation of international tension is the anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy of China's Maoist leadership. Hence the need for unity of all forces which truly fight for peace and cooperation among nations. The fact that there exists a full identity of views within the socialist community is born out in particular by the conclusions of the recent conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries in Budapest. However, as Vasil Bilak emphasized at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and I quote, a highly topical task for the communist and workers movement remains the strengthening of their unity and cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPCZ proceeds from this premise. Vasil Bilak went on: The vitality of Marxism-Leninism lies in its continuous development and enrichment by new experiences.

Naturally, Vasil Bilak went on to explain in greater detail this viewpoint of the CPCZ. The diversity of conditions under which communist parties work, different approaches to practical tasks or even different views on these or those issues must not, however, prevent the taking of coordinated actions by fraternal parties on the international level, declared Vasil Bilak. Independence and sovereignty of communist parties, declared Vasil Bilak, are among the binding norms governing relations among Marxist-Leninist parties. Life, however, confirms that in seeking ways out it is possible both to find the correct path and also to go astray. It is therefore necessary to reject categorically the claims of hostile propaganda that the difficulties within the international communist and workers movement stem from some kind of crisis existing within it or even from the fact, as they assert, that Marxism-Leninism has become obsolete and that it does not correspond to the needs of revolutionary struggle in the divergent conditions prevailing among the capitalist states and that therefore the only alternative is allegedly the so-called Eurocommunism.

We cannot be indifferent to the fact that certain representatives of communist and workers parties are in fact playing into the hands of our class enemies and their intentions and endeavors.

Yes, attacks on the Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia cannot serve the interests of the international communist and workers movement, nor can they be served by attempts to discredit real socialism. After all, results speak for themselves and this is why we will always honorably defend the CPCZ's policy.

CPCZ'S BENO CITES PRESENT PARTY ACTIVITY TRENDS

AU200923Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary: "Growth of the Communists' Activity; Motive Force in Implementing the 15th Party Congress Program"]

[Excerpts] The entire party and the broad citizens' masses correctly understand, to a decisive extent, the great economic and political significance of the year 1978. This is indicated by the developing struggle to master the demanding tasks of the economic plan and by the further development of the movement of pledges and socialist competition, which is yielding good results in all national economic branches.

The communists throughout the party approached the preparation of annual members meetings and conferences in a favorable domestic-political situation and creative atmosphere. Their course was most positively influenced by the conclusions of the December deliberations of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the concluding statement made there by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. The course and results of the communists' annual deliberations were appraised by the Central Committee Presidium and all regional and district committees of our party as an all-round upsurge in the working standards and activity of party organizations.

The annual member meetings held were a sign of full support for our party's policy and for the course taken by the CPCZ Central Committee in formulating and implementing the 15th congress program. They expressed the communists' resolve to honorably fulfill the tasks in their working places, above all insuring the comprehensive fulfillment of the 1978 state plan for national economic development. They stressed all-social needs and their reflection in the actual work and activity of entire collectives. They adopted businesslike, frank attitudes toward the shortcomings and problems and their causes and they sought concrete starting points for solving them. This strikingly prevailing orientation of the deliberations of annual meetings and conferences again confirmed the generally high maturity of party organizations and their aktivs of functionaries, as well as the greater adherence to concept in the content and management of party work that is now asserting itself. The fact that about 80 percent of the chairmen and committee members will continue working during the coming election period testifies to the increasing activity by party organizations and to the continuity of the positive development of the party's leading role. More than 70,000 aktivists and functionaries of higher bodies helped prepare and participated in the deliberations of the annual meetings.

The knowledge and experience yielded by the annual members meetings show us great possibilities for intensifying the party's leading role in the main direction of its activities--the economic sphere. The successful insurance of the tasks of the party's economic policy is one of the most demanding spheres of the party organizations' work. The decisive aspect here must be their orientation toward the strategic demands expressed in the necessity to enhance production effectiveness and the quality of all work and to forward scientific-technical progress and new technical, technological and organizational solutions.

The preparation and course of annual meetings and conferences in plants and [working] places documented the growing care devoted by party bodies and organizations to the purposeful development of ideological and mass-political work as an important instrument for intensifying the party's leading role.

This testifies to the party organizations' great efforts to comprehensively implement the congress line. This must be fully used in the coming period. This is also connected with the further increase in the effectiveness and efficiency of overall party work. Moreover, the well-proven experience that any formality, superficiality and routine in ideoeducational and mass-political work is most harmful must be stressed.

This fact must be recalled also because in some organizations--and this was also manifested at the annual meetings--this sphere was evaluated primarily from quantitative viewpoints, according to the statistical data on the individual forms and number of actions, according to participation in these actions and so forth. Far less attention was devoted by the organizations to studying the actual results of these forms of action, their effectiveness and their contribution to achieving better results, as well as the way they equip the communists and other working people with ideopolitical knowledge, help them to orient themselves correctly in domestic and foreign political questions and develop their working and political activity.

We have already mentioned the importance of a deep analysis, of the analytical activity and objectivization of the situation and the emerging problems for a more effective insurance of the party's economic policy, and the importance of defining correct paths toward the solution of these problems on this basis. We know that this is neither easy nor simple. This is also fully valid for mass educational activity and political education, where it is no less important to gain systematic and qualified knowledge about the real situation, the state of the people's minds and their opinions, the extent of knowledge of the party's policy and the ability to apply it creatively in everyday work and life.

The annual meetings have pointed out the great significance and pressing need for the party organization to permanently follow and evaluate the political situation within the sphere of its activities. This is undoubtedly a rather demanding, but also an inevitable part of party work. Without this it is difficult to develop and organize effective, purposeful political-educational work, to constantly consolidate, step by step, the socialist values in the people's minds and to rear them to become convinced fighters for socialism and form in them the qualities of the socialist way.

The criterion of effectiveness and quality in the overall activity of party organizations is being increasingly applied. If we view the past, this is undisputable progress. But from the viewpoint of the tasks we are insuring and particularly those we are facing, we still have considerable reserves here.

At the same time we do not ignore that fact that some resolutions of the annual meetings are formal, directed at nobody and nothing, general, are not specifically binding and with a content which does not point out the essence of problems and the method of solving them.

The annual meetings have proved that in the activity of party organizations and the broad party aktiv, various aspects and connections in the quality of party work are increasingly coming to the fore. This is naturally connected with the development of the entire socialist society from a lower to a higher level, as well as with the fact that the practical materialization of the party's policy in all sectors places--in the period of building the advanced socialist society--increasingly exacting demands on the cadres and the maturity of the aktiv of functionaries and also of functionaries on all levels of party structure, as well as on the management and organizational work and the standards of the entire party membership base.

The annual members meetings and conferences have emphatically confirmed the significant role played by the basic organizations in the party's general educational and organizational activities. It is there that the implementation of the political line and the fulfillment of resolutions is decided. They are the point of intersection for implementing democratic centralism, intraparty democracy and Leninist norms and methods of party life. That is why the party's Central Committee placed great emphasis, in connection with its evaluation of the results of annual meetings and conferences, on the lasting attention which all management levels of the party, and the district committees in particular, should devote to the basic organizations, to their comprehensively creating prerequisites for the growth of the action ability of these organizations and for the increased effectiveness of their work.

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES REPORT ON CEREAL PRODUCTION

AU172218Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed (ZR): "Cereal Production in the Foreground Again This Year"]

[Text] Again this year the main attention in the sphere of vegetable production will be devoted to the expansion of cereal production. Compared with last year, it is envisaged to increase cereal production 2.5 percent.

Of the 1,835 million hectares of cereals sown in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], 945,000 hectares are winter crops. Their condition is good. It is, however, necessary to balance a deficit of 81,000 hectares of winter wheat which was not sown last year because of bad weather. Great attention is also paid to the quality of malt barley this year.

Sugar beets will be grown on 160,000 hectares in the CSR this year. The aim is to achieve a higher sugar content. The emphasis is also on fodder and pulse growing--particularly beans, fruits and vegetables. Corn for grain--of which 32,000 hectares are to be sown in the CSR--has an important place in grain growing. This was stated by Ondrej Vanek, CSR deputy minister of agriculture and food, at a press conference held in Prague on Tuesday.

The deputy minister also announced that in the first 2 months of this year farmers succeeded in fulfilling the plan of animal products procurement, which is higher than last year.

CSSR-PDRY TRADE COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN PRAGUE

LD201246Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Prague, March 20, CETEKA--Talks between a Czechoslovak delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Minister of Trade and Supply Mahmud Sa'id Madhi opened here today.

The delegations are discussing the possibilities of raising mutual goods exchanges and further expanding economic cooperation in the implementation of the development plans of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic.

MITTAG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

LD211750Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received Yusuf Ahmed, Ethiopian minister for communications and transport. The meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Both sides paid tribute to the high state of relations which had been achieved between the GDR and Ethiopia and underlined the great possibilities for mutual benefit from cooperation between both countries in the economic sphere. Yusuf Ahmed stressed that his visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair had given him many ideas for the realization of the joint aims. During the fair the Ethiopian delegation signed treaties and agreements on GDR deliveries in the fields of port technology, road building and communications.

HOFFMANN GIVES DINNER FOR CAPE VERDE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD211909Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, gave a dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of the Cape Verde military delegation which is in the GDR under the leadership of Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and minister for defense and national security. Col Gen Erich Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for state security; Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the German Peoples' Police; as well as other personages were present.

Army General Hoffmann and Silvino Manuel da Luz paid tribute in their toasts to the firm links of friendship between the peoples and armies of the GDR and the Cape Verde Republic.

The defense ministers met earlier for a working discussion. At the meeting they jointly advocated the further deepening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the armed forces of both countries under the leadership of the SED and the PAIGC.

Other guests included the Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Admiral Waldemar Verner, Col Gen Werner Fleissner, Lt Gen Helmut Poppe and Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, as well as Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Kalus Willdering.

In his toast Army General Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the friendly relations over many years by the GDR working people and its soldiers with the people of the Republic of Cape Verde. The young African progressive states and the GDR were linked, despite a separation of thousands of kilometers, by their common aims in politics, the economy and national defense. "We are fighting in various sectors along the same front against one and the same enemy--imperialism", said Hoffmann. "Both of us know that by our side we have good and faithful friends: The mighty Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces, the European socialist states and their armies, brave Cuba, the heroic Vietnamese people, and the progressive and national-revolutionary movements in all continents."

The defense minister wished the Cape Verde peoples, under the leadership of the PAIGC, fresh successes in the creation of the power of the people, in which it could always build on the friendship and solidarity of the GDR.

Minister Da Luz expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded to the delegation everywhere in the GDR. On behalf of the Politburo of the PAIGC Central Committee, the government and the armed forces of the Republic of Cape Verde he conveyed to the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, the GDR people and to its protective and security organs fraternal greetings. It was the PAIGC's declared aim to build a society which was free of exploitation, he stressed. "In this struggle we rely on our natural allies, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states." The military delegation ends its stay in the GDR with the firm conviction that the Republic of Cape Verde had, in the GDR, always a true and reliable fighting comrade.

MEASURES REPORTEDLY INTRODUCED TO OVERCOME FARM PROBLEMS

LD211634Y Hamburg DPA in German 1421 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to an INFORMATION BUREAU WEST (IWE) report on Tuesday, an SED Politburo decision has expressly forbidden further enlargements and amalgamations of agricultural production cooperatives. The decision which is entitled "Lessons From the 1977 Harvest" states that there were problems in tillage and harvesting in GDR agriculture caused by the merger of fairly small plots into large cooperatives.

The SED Politburo is now demanding, according to IWE, energetic measures this year to avoid the breakdowns and shortcomings of the past season. The SED leadership believes that the managements of the new cooperatives were often overstretched. There were delays in tilling the fields and the equipment was often not used to the full. Now the state supervisory organs are to be increased in staff to enable better control to be exercised.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF LDP DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

For the Hanoi VNA text of an undated "press communique" issued following the 6-21 March "friendship visit" to Vietnam by a delegation of the GDR Liberal Democratic Party led by President of the LDP Central Committee Manfred Gerlach, see the Vietnam section of the 22 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT JAILED FOR SPYING ON GDR

LD211840Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first criminal bench of the Berlin Higher Military Court today tried the Berlin (West) citizen Manfred Streich for long-term espionage work for the FRG Federal Intelligence Service [BND].

During the trial it was reaffirmed that the BND illegally maintains offices in Berlin (West), and that it continually misuses the transit agreement as well as other agreements under international law between the FRG and the GDR for the purpose of organizing subversive crimes against the GDR.

The BND engaged Streich for espionage work under the cover names of "Schubarth" and "Onsch." During the course of over 60 meetings with agents in Berlin (West), Streich was trained for intelligence work and given the task to carry out in violation of the transit agreement, a total of 110 espionage journeys through the GDR in order to spy on military objectives and installations. This task was given to him by staff members of the BND in Berlin (West). Upon entering the GDR capital he had the task of collecting specific information about the measures taken to safeguard the border crossing points.

Because of the seriousness of the crimes, the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced the agent Streich to 12 years imprisonment.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTAGE ON MORO ABDUCTION

AU211829 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has been carrying relatively detailed reports on the abduction of Aldo Moro, chairman of the Italian Christian Democratic Party. All NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reports claim that the abduction was perpetrated by neofascists.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 17 March carries on page 7 a 350-word dispatch from Rome by the ADN correspondent which, among other things, quotes Prime Minister Andreotti as having said that "The main task at present consists of decisively protecting the state against neofascism and subversive maneuvers." The same dispatch quotes Italian Communist Party Secretary General Berlinguer as having noted that "This act of terrorism is part of the attack of neofascist and other reactionary forces" against the Italian state. In conclusion the dispatch refers to a report quoted in the evening paper VITA according to which the abductors have "demanded the release of the neofascist leader Curcio who is on trial at present in Turin for having perpetrated terrorist acts."

The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND issue of 18-19 March carries another Rome dispatch on page 1 by the ADN correspondent which begins: "The extensive search for 20 members of the profascist band which abducted Aldo Moro on Thursday is continuing.... Several newspapers have pointed out that the profascist abductors have contacts in the FRG." The dispatch then notes that Prime Minister Andreotti has been meeting leading politicians to discuss measures "for the defense of the republican system against neofascist and reactionary acts."

The first mention of the "Red Brigades" appears in a Rome dispatch published on the front page of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 20 March. The Rome dispatch begins: "Aldo Moro, president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party who was abducted by a profascist band, is still in the hands of the criminals. The abductors, who claim to be members of the 'Red Brigades' sent a communication to the daily IL MESSAGGERO in Rome which contained a photograph of Moro.... In other messages they expressed their sympathy for the neofascist Renato Curcio, who founded the 'Red Brigades' a few years ago and who is currently on trial in Turin."

The same NEUES DEUTSCHLAND issue, on page 5, carries a dispatch by the daily's Rome correspondent, Dr Feldbauer, which does not contain any outright claim to the effect that neofascists have abducted Moro. It contains the following passage: "Numerous press items note the dangerous connections which the Italian terrorists maintain with international centers and imperialist secret intelligence services. The Rome daily PAESE SERA stresses the fact that terrorists of the ilk of the 'Red Brigades' have been maintaining relations with international neofascist organizations for years...."

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON FRENCH ELECTIONS, JOINT PROGRAM

LD202154Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Paris dispatch by Albert Reisz]

[Text] The final results of the elections for the French Assembly were announced this morning. Albert Reisz comments from Paris:

The second round of the elections is over, and the composition of the new French National Assembly is known: 291 deputies of the government party will sit opposite 200 representatives of the opposition--the parties of the left.

The bourgeois-conservative-liberal coalition has kept its majority in parliament, and one can say that the political balance of power has not fundamentally altered here, but things are not always that simple.

First: The opposition has also become stronger in parliament, but it is a fact that the government coalition has 91 more deputies, and that is what (?counts) in parliamentary voting. The composition of parliament does not reflect the balance of power in France. Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, last night said with complete justification while the results were still being announced, that the second round of the elections could not undo the first round. The result of the first round was such that LE MONDE noted that for the first time in 20 years the left was not in a minority.

This fact remains and must be reckoned with. However, we must remember that politics are not mathematics in France or elsewhere. It is a fact that the trend to the left, which found its expression in the local elections last year, has slowed down. If the local elections last year had been transformed into parliamentary ones, then the left would have had a majority. Only a thorough analysis of the development can show the reasons for it.

Last night, (?things) happened for which one should have perhaps been prepared, but which nonetheless are very serious. One such event is the (?statement) by the president of the Left Radicals, Robert Fabre. He said that he felt himself released from his obligations toward the Joint Program of the Left. By the way, he said it after having been elected on the basis of this program. But let us not discuss morals.

Perhaps in France the question is now being asked: Where will the Left Radicals go? However, other voices are also being heard in their ranks, and their vice president, Jean-Marie (Bredin) expressly stressed that this was Fabre's personal view. He also underlined the electoral discipline of the communists with whose votes, in accordance with the agreement, Left Radicals were also elected.

One cannot hide a certain surprise that Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the Socialist Party, said nothing about the case of Fabre, whose party has 10 deputies in parliament with the votes of communists and socialists. One thing is sure: There will be, there must be, discussions in the parties of the left. I speak now of the noncommunist parties of the left. But the overwhelming view prevails here that an exacerbation of the central question of why the left did not win this time, as for example Francois Mitterrand did last night, will lead to nothing.

Naturally the conservatives would be glad if the Joint Program of the Left were to be placed in doubt. But is this at all possible? The problems which made this program necessary have remained; the economic crisis has remained; the yearning of the working people for better living standards has remained; the yearning for jobs has remained and all that which makes change in France necessary has also remained.

There is no doubt that last night was a night of disappointment for millions of French voters, primarily for those from the working class. But to claim, as did the bourgeois LE FIGARO, that the union of the left had been dashed to pieces is surely wishful thinking.

BRIEFS

PROTESTANT BISHOP IN USSR--Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships in the GDR and his wife, accompanied by Parson Peter Lobers (Rossleben), visited the Soviet Union as guests of the Russian Orthodox Church from 22 February to 1 March. The invitation was extended by Metropolitan Juvenal, president of the Foreign Office of the Russian Orthodox Church. Patriarch Pimen gave a reception for Bishop Schoenherr who was also received by V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs in the USSR Council of Ministers. The GDR guests also visited Russian Orthodox Bishop Serapion of Irkutsk whose diocese is the largest in the world. [East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 18 Mar 78 p 5 AU]

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON CARTER'S WAKE FOREST SPEECH

ID211422Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Mar 78 ID

[Station commentary]

[Text] Next the Radio Budapest newsroom comments on President Carter's recent speech at the Wake Forest University:

What aroused justified uncertainty among sober observers of the political scene was not what President Carter spoke about openly but the hints he made about the possibility of political changes. President Carter emphasized that he will continue to endeavor to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on the question of strategic nuclear weapons, and promote cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to prevent a nuclear war. In addition, Washington would not try to gain one-sided advantages through any [word indistinct] weapon.

Despite all this it is no accident that those circles interested in increasing tension warmly applauded his speech, (?lines which) dashed the hopes of those anxious to promote peace. This is not surprising, for President Carter went out of his way to speak about the development of a wide range of modern strategic weapons systems as being inevitable. And he added that the United States is now producing Trident submarines armed with the latest ballistic missiles, he had ordered the faster development and production of cruise missiles, and American scientists and technicians are now designing MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, as well as new types of rockets for Trident-2 submarines.

To explain this unprecedented upswing in the arms race, President Carter fell back on the well-known phrase about an [word indistinct] Soviet danger. And it is these aspects of his speech that have caused anxiety. [words indistinct] President Carter not only put forward Washington's views on disarmament but linked this with the need to step up the arms race. It would therefore appear that the only change in American foreign policy is that Washington has decided to abandon the concept of detente and place its priorities on negotiating from a position of strength and resort to the use of threats. In connection with this a correspondent of the Soviet TASS news agency commented that it seems evident from President Carter's address that the main emphasis in American foreign policy has been (?switched) from talks and arms limitations to the guidelines of increasing tension. That there is such a realistic danger is not only shown by President Carter's address. During the presidential elections campaign, Mr Carter promised to cut military spending by $5-7 billion a year. However, during his presidency, the military budget has reached an all-time high. And the present figure of $126 billion is likely to increase in the coming year.

BUDAPEST RADIO NOTES U.S. STEPS TO INCREASE STRENGTH

ID191340Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 19 Mar 78 ID

[Text] The Ogaden war has come to an end and yesterday reports were received on the start of reconstruction in the recaptured Ethiopian territories. In his midweek television speech Fidel Castro said that Cuba has made many efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Ethiopian-Somali dispute.

In March last year he received a promise from the Somalis that they would never attack Ethiopia. Later Somalis broke this promise and this is when Cuba sent advisers, and in the final stage of the war fighting units, to help Ethiopia. It is well known that the USSR, too, has given considerable support to Ethiopia. This is one of the things U.S. President Carter used as a pretext when in his speech on Friday he described the military strength of the socialist countries as dangerous and held out the prospect of U.S. rearmament on an even larger scale. Gyula Schel comments:

Winston Salem in North Carolina will probably have an important place in President Carter's political biography. At Wake Forest University on Friday he spoke of the revaluation of U.S. military strategy, starting from the premise that strength is the ultimate protection of liberty. The limitation of the arms race, reduction of U.S. military expenditure, the intensification of detente and the safeguarding of the nation's security through negotiations were at one time the catchwords of Carter's election propaganda. Since then, of course, it has become clear that the promise of a $5-7 billion reduction of military expenditure has become the biggest $126 billion military budget. The latest joint South Korean-American military exercises also indicates that the promise of reducing the strength of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea need not be taken seriously.

It has become clear that Carter is taking more and more steps to maintain U.S. influence and to protect its interests all over the world. Part of this is the strengthening of NATO and within it the U.S. forces stationed in Europe, just as much as the warnings to the USSR and other socialist countries against any kind of aid to peoples fighting for national liberation, progressive social development and the territorial integrity of their countries.

The Soviet news agency TASS rightly pointed out in its report on the Carter speech that emphasis in U.S. foreign policy is shifting to threats and the stirring up of tensions. The mention of the Soviet military danger, it seems, is still sufficient for American public opinion to justify the deployment of new kinds of weapons of and delivery systems of mass destruction by President Carter. In this speech he announced that he has ordered the rapid development and deployment of cruise missiles.

Carter wants the United States to remain at least as strong if a second SALT treaty is concluded as it would be without a treaty. This stress on military strength is, of course, a slogan meant for public consumption, since the President knows what the joint committee of the chiefs of staff has stated in writing, namely, that the military strength of the USSR and the United States is essentially in balance.

From this follows what PRAVDA said on the very day Carter's speech was delivered: The U.S. leadership cannot force the USSR to make unilateral concessions contrary to earlier agreements.

FRG'S WILLY BRANDT ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST FOR VISIT

LD211428Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Willy Brandt has arrived in Budapest. The chairman of the German Social Democratic Party was invited to Hungary by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee of [passage indistinct].

DPA Reports Talks Begin

LD211800Y Hamburg DPA in German 1454 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest--At the beginning of his 10-day visit to Hungary Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, today had a talk with party chief Kadar. The main subjects discussed included an exchange of views on the progress of East-West detente, disarmament and the relationship between the industrial and developing countries. The talks will continue tomorrow. The SPD chairman is also believed to have informed Kadar about the work done so far by the international north-south commission which he heads and which is to draw up proposals for bringing the interests of poor and rich countries into line. Brandt has made it clear on several occasions that the Eastern European countries must also contribute to the solution of this problem.

Brandt will find that on the whole the Hungarian party leadership is satisfied with the state of German-Hungarian relations. But he will also be acquainted with their urgent desire for increased efforts on the part of the Federal Republic for a further development of these relations, especially in the spheres of economic and cultural cooperation. Concern has been voiced about import restrictions in the Federal Republic on Hungarian goods.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign [as received] Minister Istvan Toercek stressed that Hungary wanted to increase its exports to the Federal Republic in order to balance its trade deficit at present running at Dm 600 million. He emphasized that unless import restrictions were withdrawn, the federal republic's foreign trade with Hungary, which last year reached a volume of Dm 3 billion, and with other countries, would be hampered.

On the Berlin problem, Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy conceded that differences between Bonn and Budapest concerning the inclusion of West Berlin in several agreements, as, for instance, on consular arrangements and judicial assistance, have so far made it impossible to conclude them. However, he said that this problem should not be dramatized, as practical solutions had been or could be found in some fields even without agreement being reached. He drew attention to existing agreements on economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation, as well as on cooperation in the cultural sphere, adding that there were other fields in which the Berlin question did not present a problem.

Received by Kadar

LD211918Y Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 21 (MTI)--Tuesday afternoon in the Budapest headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee, Janos Kadar received Willy Brandt. There started a conversation about matters with interest for both sides. Present at the talks on behalf of the German Social Democratic Party were: Horst Ehmke Wolfgang Roth, Klaus von Dohnanyi, ministers of state, Hans-Eberhart Dingels and Michael Bertram. On behalf of Hungary: Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Janos Berecz, leader of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

RADIO VIEWS SETTING FOR CARTER-BEGIN TALKS

LD212315Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Eva Vertes dispatch]

[Text] Negotiations between U.S. President Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Begin began today. Eva Vertes reports from New York:

This is the third time in 10 months that Begin has been in Washington in varying circumstances and at a time of rapid developments in the Middle East. The prognoses for the U.S.-Israeli summit meetings have always been the same: the press, as at present, promised sharp differences and blunt, straightforward debates. When one reads statements at departures and commentaries, one is amazed. The two heads of state praised each other [word indistinct], the excellent atmosphere and mutual goodwill.

These outward appearances have some significance: The meaning of U.S.-Israeli relations and Washington's Middle East diplomacy, that is, to exaggerate and magnify alleged differences--or those which really exist for such there are--so that everything may remain as before. The U.S. administration still regards Israel its number one ally in the Middle East chess game and proves that very effectively through an annual military and economic assistance to the tune of about $2 billion, knowing full well that the Begin camp can only take steps if they have these as well as moral support, and then the Americans criticize it haphazardly.

This is a peculiar circle, but there is nothing special about it: it is typical of U.S. diplomacy. The 2-day Carter-Begin meeting which began today stands out from the series in that this time there is more of an accumulation of difficulties which retard reaping the fruits of U.S. efforts in the Middle East--to be precise, the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement.

Nothing proves better that this is the central point of U.S. plans than the fact that on the eve of Begin's arrival Washington was in a special hurry to (?veil) the only real problem in the current situation--the Israeli aggression against Lebanon--lest this should cast a shadow on the chances of a separate peace. This starting-point is a rare political absurdity, a textbook example of sweeping the facts under the carpet which the Carter camp is pressing from two motives: First, not to bowl over obstacles in renewing the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations--namely, Begin's rigidity in relation to As-Sadat's concessions--both of the same class; and second, to forestall the Arab world, which is in any case (?angry) at the separate road and even more irritated at the aggression against Lebanon, from becoming, to use U.S. terminology, further radicalized and cancelling U.S. plans.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH LIBYA

LD181717Y Budapest MTI in English 1104 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 17 March (MTI)--Deputy Foreign Minister of Hungary Vencel Hazi was on a stay from 12 to 16 March in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he conducted talks on the development of relations between the two countries and on international issues with Foreign Secretary of State Isa al-Baba [as received] and with Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad Husayn ash-Shaban.

He was received by Foreign Minister 'Ali at-Turayki and by Minister of Foreign Trade Abu Bakr ash-Sharif, Libyan chairman of the economic mixed committee Hungary-Libya. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship with the result that a five-year agreement of cultural cooperation was signed by Vencel Hazi and Isa al-Baba.

GIEREK RECEIVES BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD211904Y Warsaw Domestic Service, in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Karel van Miertem, cochairman of the Belgian Socialist Party, who is in this country at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

Both sides stressed the favorable development and good prospects for Polish-Belgian relations in several fields.

Some current international problems were also discussed, especially those related to disarmament and the neutron bomb issue. The sides said there was a necessity to enhance cooperation between different social forces and states in favor of military detente and for arresting the arms race.

The meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was a confirmation of the close contacts linking the two parties.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS MILITARY EXERCISES IN POMERANIA

AU211727Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The soldiers participating in the tactical exercises of the Pomeranian Military District units were visited by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense. The units have demonstrated their combat efficiency during many types of combined arms combat operations undertaken in cooperation with artillery, air force and missile subunits. The exercises confirmed that the command and soldiers have well used the period of winter training. The 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces will be welcomed by the soldiers by further achievements in the service of their socialist homeland.

Gen W. Jaruzelski met with officers, noncommissioned officers and servicemen and devoted great attention to problems of party-political work and to the issue of living conditions. The minister of national defense was accompanied by members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense.

Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov attended the exercises as the representative of the Supreme Commander of the Warsaw Pact United Armed Forces.

WOJTASZEK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

For WIENNER ZEITUNG and PAP reportage on the 3-day official visit by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Austria, see the Austria section of the 21 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI REPORTED

LD212158Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 March PAP--Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, who stayed in Warsaw March 17-20, at the head of a PLO delegation declared in an interview for the Polish radio that the Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon is yet another proof that Israel does not want peace despite all the concessions made by President as-Sadat. It also evidences the fact that the United States support the aggressive policy of Israel and renege on all the obligations resulting from the joint Soviet-American statement.

This whips up tension, leads to a new war, torpedoes international efforts aimed at finding just peace, and at the same time poses danger to world peace.

Mr. Qaddumi exphasized the importance of the armed struggle on the occupied territories which serves the Palestinian nation to regain its national rights and to build its own and independent state. The [words indistinct] said the PLO representative, that the recognition by the majority of nations and states of the world of the national rights of the Palestinians and the support at the international arena. The PLO is following a proper line in order to realize the targets and rights of our Palestinian nation, said Faruq Qaddumi.

In order to attain this goal the PLO is now consolidating national unity and cohesion [words indistinct]. It also acts for rapprochement, coordination and cooperation with socialist countries. We made a successive step, said Mr. Qaddumi, in building the steadfastness front together with Algeria, Libyan Jamahiriyah, Syria and Democratic Yemen. This front will be able to oppose any plots and will be groundwork for the PLO and the Palestinian revolution in all fields. It will also stem the capitulating initiative of President as-Sadat. Our further steps should be designed to consolidate cooperation with African national liberation movements with a view to defeating the racialist regimes.

Mr. Qaddumi pointed to the internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries in the struggle for the just rights of the Palestinian nation. Material, moral and political support on the part of Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries, declared F. Qaddumi, is a decisive factor [words indistinct] of the masses and increasing the possibility of continuation by the Palestinian nation of its just struggle for the rights due to it.

SOCIOECONOMIC, URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR WARSAW EXAMINED

LD212310Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] At its meeting today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the assessment of the implementation of the program of socioeconomic and urban development of Warsaw in the years 1976-80. This program plays an important role in the development of the metropolitan conurbation. As a result of its implementation, the contribution of the Warsaw Voivodship to the development of national economy constantly grows and at the same time the aspirations and needs of working people and the entire population of Warsaw are ever better fulfilled.

Industrial production grew rapidly, many new factories were commissioned and the existing ones were modernized and developed, thereby enriching the range of goods produced in Warsaw. Agricultural production was markedly increased, in particular production of milk, vegetables and fruit, thus contributing to the improvement of food supplies for inhabitants of the capital city.

The urban development of the capital also improved. New housing areas were rapidly built, along with the entire support system: schools, kindergartens, nurseries, doctors' offices, health centers as well as service and trade centers.

The Politburo recommended that the construction potential of Warsaw be markedly increased between 1976 and 1980. This demands an increase in the industrialized production of housing, advanced preparation of sites and completion of the construction of water mains, electricity and hot water supply.

An increase in export production and a better utilization of industrial production capacity by introduction of additional shifts remains an important task. It was stressed that the development of the industry of Warsaw should be achieved by means of a further modernization of existing factories and construction of new plants in this Voivodship. Conditions should also be created for the full utilization of the scientific resources and educational capacities of the Warsaw Scientific Center.

The plan for 1981-1985 should take under consideration the need to build new highways, health protection and welfare centers, trade and service centers as well as educational, cultural and recreation centers.

At the same time it was stressed that the arrangement of housing in the Warsaw suburbs should be undertaken as well as protection of land earmarked for agriculture.

The Politburo expressed its conviction that the working class and all the working people of Warsaw would not spare any effort to implement this ambitious plan of further development of the capital and the Warsaw Voivodship.

In the next item of the agenda, the Politburo examined a report on the implementation of projects of particular importance for the national economy in 1977 and on the progress of construction projects whose completion is planned for the current year. It was planned to complete the construction of 52 important investment projects this year, because they are more important than any other provided for by previous annual plans. The Politburo decided that, for full implementation of investment plans, it was necessary to better coordinate the supply of machines and tools with the progress of construction, and to carry out an examination of construction schedules, in particular those concerning projects in the agriculture and food industry.

In the next item of the agenda, the Politburo acquainted itself with the assessment of the utilization of work hours. According to this assessment, it appears that instances of excessive excused absences from work without sufficient grounds were occuring at many enterprises. The number of over time work hours increased last year despite the fact that appropriate steps had been taken. The loss in working time is great and results above all from lower labor discipline. This disrupted the rhythm of production and increased the costs of production, this being against the vital interests of an overwhelming majority of working people who conscientiously fulfill their vocational duties.

The Politburo recommended necessary steps in order to achieve a better utilization of working hours, as well as an improvement of working conditions and elimination of potential health hazards by using all rational means earmarked for these purposes. This concerns above all an intensification of preventive medical care and the development of vocational rehabilitation. An increase in labor discipline and a constant improvement of the qualifications of workers is necessary. The workers' self-governments, trade unions and youth organizations have an important role to play in this field.

BRIEFS

NEW AGRICULTURE UNDER SECRETARY--Warsaw, 21 March, PAP--On the motion of the minister of agriculture, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz, has appointed Zdzislaw Stencel undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture. Zdzislaw Stencel, member of the PUWP, was born in 1936. He graduated from the department of the civil engineering at the Gdansk technical college. He held many managerial posts in the field of agricultural building. Since 1973 he has been managing director of the Central Board of Agricultural Building in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD]

AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL VISITS--Johann Steiner, head of the Foreign Department and member of the Secretariat of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. During the visit, he had talks in the foreign department, met with the scientific workers of the Workers Institute of the Higher School of Social Sciences and was received by Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek. The talks concerned the international workers and communist movement and cooperation between the two parties. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 78 p 2 AU]

SWEDISH HOUSING DELEGATION--The delegation of the Swedish Ministry of Construction and Building Materials had talks on Polish-Swedish construction cooperation and on the Polish proposal that Poland and Sweden should cooperate in third markets. The Swedish delegation included Elvy Olsson minister of housing, and Deputy Minister Birgit Frigebo. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

POLISH-DANISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The ninth Warsaw session of the Polish-Danish Committee for Economic, Industrial and Scientific Cooperation has evaluated the development of economic cooperation and discussed possibilities for extending this cooperation to the processing of farm produce, to construction, the building materials industry, the engineering industry and agricultural science. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Mar 78 p 6 AU]

MEDIA AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Warsaw, 20 March, PAP--A delegation of the Finnish radio and TV [few words indistinct] Director General Erkki Raatikainen is now on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish committee for radio and TV. Chairman of the committee Maciej Szczepanski and Erkki Raatikainen today signed a protocol on cooperation between both countries' radio and TV for the years 1978-79. The protocol provides for broadening the exchange of radio programmes, mutual participation in reviews of TV shows, access to TV films and programmes, exchange of reporters and film teams and other radio and TV employees, as well as for coproduction. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

COMMUNICATIONS ACCORD WITH HUNGARY--Warsaw, 20 March PAP--Polish and Hungarian ministers of communications and transportation--Edward Kowalczyk and Arpad Pullai--signed an agreement today in Krakow on Polish--Hungarian cooperation in communications. The agreement provides for further development and improvement in postal and telecommunication connections between Poland and Hungary and the carrying outoof direct scientific and technical cooperation in the development of technology, planning and streamlining of communications. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

VISIT BY PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS--Warsaw, 20 March, PAP--A study group of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by Manuel Augusto Araujo has paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee. The delegation stayed in Warsaw, Krakow, and Torun. They had talks with B. Gawronski, of the PUWP CC Culture Department, and held meetings at headquarters of the PUWP voivodship committees in Krakow and Torun. The Portuguese communists got acquainted with the problems of cultural and publishing policy, artistic milieux and artistic higher schools, as well as protection of historic buildings. The sides discussed the problems of Polish-Portuguese cultural contacts and stressed the need for further contacts between the PUWP and the Portuguese Communist Party. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1814 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD]

GDR PREMIER STOPH CONCLUDES VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Ceausescu Receives Stoph

LD212046Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/3/1978--On March 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic who paid an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The guest conveyed to the Romanian head of state a warm, fraternal salute from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. On thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn a warm salute and best wishes to the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

They examined on the occasion the stage and prospects of the relations between Romania and the GDR, and appreciated that the relations of close collaboration and cooperation established between the RCP and the SUPG, between the two countries and peoples, have continuously developed in keeping with the agreements and decisions reached during the meetings and talks between the two heads of state. The common wish was expressed to expand and deepen the relations between the two countries and peoples, with stress being laid on the fact that the achievements Romania and the GDR registered in socialist construction provide a sure basis to the development of collaboration in the political, economic, cultural and other domains as well as fresh opportunities for a fruitful cooperation in industry, agriculture, science, technology, to the interest of both states, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

On tackling present-day international issues, they reiterated the will of the RCP and of the SUPG, of the two countries to ever more actively cooperate on an external plane to further make their contribution to the settlement of the big problems of contemporaneity, to the promotion of a policy of international collaboration, of detente and understanding among all nations. The appreciation was made that everything should be done for the achievement of a real security in Europe, by the integral implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki final act, for the establishment of new-type inter-state relations, for a new world economic and political order.

Present in the interview was the Romanian prime minister, Manea Manescu. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1730 GMT on 21 March, in a similar report, states that "the meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere."]

Stoph Visits Engineering Plant

LD211338Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest--On Tuesday, the last day of his official friendship visit to Romania, Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, inspected the Bucharest heavy engineering plant, the products of which are of great importance for the Romanian economy. The guest and those accompanying him were warmly welcomed by Nicu Constantin, general director of the the industrial complex; plant director Emanoil Babici and Sergiu Iliescu, secretary of the RCP organization.

Director Babici explained to his guests the structure and production profile of the enterprise. About 8,600 employees are primarily engaged in the production of turbines for thermal power stations, cement plants, steel converters, roll stands, hydraulic presses, plant for the chemical industry and heavy castings for the shipbuilding industry. Afterwards the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers visited an electronic computer plant in the Romanian capital.

Talks End, Stoph Departs

LD212056Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 21 March AGERPRES--The talks between Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, concluded on March 21.

During the talks, which passed in a working, constructive atmosphere of full understanding, analysed were the development state of the relations between the two countries, as well as the prospects to expand and diversify cooperation and collaboration in the economic, technological, scientific and other domains of mutual interest. The two heads of government established measures for the translation into life of the decisions agreed at top level with a view to continually develop the relations of friendship and collaboration to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

In the afternoon of the same day, Willi Stoph left Bucharest. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Manea Manescu, by Ion Patan and Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime ministers, by Emil Draganescu, Mihail Flourescu, Constantin Statescu, ministers, by Mihai Marinescu, first vice-chairman of the Council of Economic and Social Organization, chairman for Romania of the joint government commission of economic collaboration, by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Communique Reported

LD212105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Mar, AGERPRES--A communique was released in the Romanian capital at the end of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu. The communique reads inter alia:

Within a comprehensive exchange of views on the current stage and continual development of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, both sides emphasized the decisive role of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. It was emphasized that the [word indistinct] 1972 treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, the declaration on deepening friendship and developing fraternal collaboration, as also the other decisions adopted during the official visit of friendship paid by the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, in June 1977, to the German Democratic Republic, are being successfully implemented in all domains.

The prime ministers noted that the long-term trade agreement is underlying a dynamic development of the goods exchanges, and the cooperation and specialization in production are gaining scope, the share of the products resulted from ventures of cooperation and specialization in production representing some 25 per cent of the whole of bilateral trade exchanges. In the positive was the activity of the joint government commission of economic collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, of the central planning bodies and economic ministries for the expansion of economic collaboration based on new forms of cooperation and specialization in production, just as for the growth of goods exchanges.

The communique mentions that the two sides attach great import to the negotiations on the development of the economic relations over 1981-1985. It was agreed upon that the central planning bodies, together with the economic ministries and the other central economic bodies should pay heed first and foremost to expanding the specialization and cooperation in production in domains agreed upon at summit level, as also in other important domains of mutual interests, especially in machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry and agriculture.

As the communique shows, the two sides assessed in the positive the development of relations in science, technique, culture, education, mass media, tourism, sports, and highlighted their determination to expand the collaboration in these domains.

Exchanging views on the current international situation, the two premiers stressed that developments fully confirmed the appreciations comprised in the declaration signed in June 1977 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The prime ministers of Romania and the German Democratic Republic highlighted the outstanding importance of the November 1976 Bucharest conference of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw-Treaty participating states and of the declaration adopted by the conference.

The two sides will develop relations of friendship and collaboration with the developing countries and the non-aligned countries. They will further on collaborate with all states, irrespective of their social system, based on peaceful coexistence principles.

Stressing that the cessation of the arms race and the (?disarmament), first of all the nuclear disarmament, have become a key problem for the continuation of the process of detente. The communique mentions that Romania and the German Democratic Republic declare firmly for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, the cessation of the arms race and for efficient steps toward disarmament and for renunciation of the use of force and threat with force in international relations. In this context the two states consider the impending special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament matters as an important event. They express their hope that the session will contribute to progress in the domain of disarmament and will promote the convening of a world disarmament conference.

The two prime ministers declared that Romania and the GDR would work in the future too, firmly, for the continuation of the process of detente and consolidation of security in Europe, for the implementation of the Helsinki final act as a unitary entity, for the development of equal and mutually advantageous collaboration among all states participant in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The two sides pointed to the stringent need for intensified fight and efforts of all peoples against the imperialist and reactionary forces which check the process of detente and endanger world security and peace.

The two sides expressed their serious worry about the recent grave military actions against the Lebanon. They reaffirmed the declarations made by their countries in connection with these events, which emphasize the imperious necessity of intensified efforts for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situation in the region. Both sides expressed the conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be achieved through the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, inclusive of the right to found an independent state of its own, just as through ensuring the right of all states in the region to independent existence and security.

The two prime ministers reaffirmed their active solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism, for the [word indistinct] of their national independence, for peace and social progress.

In conclusion, the communique mentions that Prime Ministers Manea Manescu and Willi Stoph expressed their satisfaction at the results of the present visit, as also the conviction that the meeting and talks, the documents agreed upon on the occasion would contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and German Democratic Republic, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of (?socialism) and peace.

The prime ministers signed the protocol on the official talks they conducted in Bucharest.

The communique specifies that Willi Stoph invited Manea Manescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the German Democratic Republic. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

JOINT MALAGASY TALKS END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD202108Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, 20 March AGERPRES--The fourth session of the joint Romanian-Malagasy government commission of economic and technological cooperation concluded in Antananarivo. Signed on the occasion were the session's protocol, the sanitary-veterinary convention, the cooperation agreement in scientific research and technological development between the governments of Romania and of Madagascar.

CORRECTION TO STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON MINISTERIAL CHANGES

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "State Council Decree on Ministerial Changes" published in the 10 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 1:

Penultimate paragraph, penultimate line should read ... "one of whom is the state inspector general and one of whom is the director general of the General Directorate for State Reserves."

HEAD OF PLO POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CONCLUDES VISIT

Received by Dzunov, Bakocevic

LD211755Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21, (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Secretariat Risto Dzunov and member of the Socialist Alliance Secretariat and Chairman of the Commission for International Relations Aleksandar Bakocevic today had talks with the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, and his aides. Qaddumi arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday at the invitation of Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic.

During this meeting, views were exchanged on the latest developments in the Middle East. Both sides condemned Israel's aggression against south Lebanon, which unambiguously reflects absence of readiness on Israel's part to commit itself to a peaceful solution of this complex problem.

In the talks, the support of Yugoslavia was underlined to the Palestinian people's struggle for the attainment of its just goals and to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The need for an immediate end to Israeli aggression and maximum engagement of all parties concerned in the quest for a peaceful Middle East settlement was also stressed in the talks.

Received by Grlickov

LD211805Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, and his colleagues.

In a lengthy talk held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed current developments in the Middle East situation after the aggressive attack on and occupation of southern Lebanon by Israel. In the talks, they sharply condemned this latest aggressive act directed at bringing about a further dangerous intensification of the situation in the Middle East and preventing a just settlement of the Middle East problem. Full support was expressed for the PLO and for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent Palestinian state. Both sides expressed their readiness to further develop all-round cooperation.

Meeting With Minic

LD212210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] This evening Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO, and his colleagues. The following people also took part in the lengthy and very cordial talks: Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dusan Zavasnik, head of the North Africa and Middle East Section of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Ibrahim al-Khatib, head of the PLO office in Belgrade.

In the course of these candid and exhaustive exchanges of opinion, particular attention was devoted to the latest development in the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole, in the light of the recent Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon. The talks also included the most important questions in the sphere of international relations.

Both sides stated in the talks that the Israeli attack on Lebanon represents a new element of instability in the Middle East region and an added danger that the conflict in this territory may spread to far greater proportions.

The sharpest condemnation was therefore made of this Israeli aggression, which directly violates the sovereignity and territorial integrity of independent and nonalined Lebanon and which is aimed at weakening the PLO, one of the key factors in the Middle East crisis.

In this context, the need was pointed out for urgent measures to be undertaken for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Lebanese territory. At the same time, Yugoslavia's absolute support was expressed for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People, in its struggle for the realization of national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Without a just settlement of the Palestinian question, there can be no solution to the crisis in the Middle East, it was stressed anew at today's talks.

Faruq Qaddumi and his host Milos Minic agreed that it is essential to strengthen Arab solidarity and to achieve a satisfactory degree of coordination among Arab countries, with the aim of insuring the basic prerequisites which will lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Departs 21 Mar

LD212228Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2145 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 21 March, TANJUG--Head of the PLO Political Bureau Faruq Qaddumi this evening left Belgrade after a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. Qaddumi visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Milos Minic.

Besides talks with his host Milos Minic, Qaddumi had talks with Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency Executive Committee Secretary Aleksandar Grlickov, Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Secretariat Vice President Risto Dzunov and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Secretariat member Aleksandar Bakocevic.

During the talks held, all forms of support and assistance were considered which Yugoslav social-political organizations can in the future offer to the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

As reported, both sides most categorically condemned the latest Israel aggression on Lebanon and underlined the need for and importance of the Arab countries' solidarity and greater coordination among them as the basic condition for their successful action in reaching equitable and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Statement to Press Issued

LD220126Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2255 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Belgrade tonight.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin, Qaddumi and his associates were seen off by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Dusan Zavasnik, department chief in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also present at the departure was Ibrahim al-Khatib, head of the PLO office in Belgrade.

The following statement for the press has been issued in connection with Faruq Qaddumi's visit:

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, paid a short, friendly and working visit to Yugoslavia on 20 and 21 March this year at the invitation of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the talks between Faruq Qaddumi and his host, Milos Minic, they carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on a number of most important international issues, especially in connection with the latest development of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

Faruq Qaddumi also had talks with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference and chairman of the SAWPY Commission for International Relations. On that occasion apart from considering the current situation in the Middle East, they also discussed the development of bilateral relations between the LCY and SAWPY and the PLO and the forms in which our sociopolitical organizations could extend support and aid to the PLO in the coming period.

During these talks, which were held in an atmosphere marked by frankness and mutual understanding, the two sides reiterated the stands outlined in the communique on the visit paid by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, in December last year. Again on this occasion, the Yugoslav side affirmed its full support for the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the formation of an independent Palestinian state, and reaffirmed its attitude that without a just solution to the Palestine question there can be no solution to the crisis in the Middle East.

The most energetic condemnation was voiced of Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon, which represents the direct violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this independent and nonalined country. The aim of the aggression is to weaken the PLO as one of the basic factors in the settling of the crisis in the Middle East.

In this connection, Yugoslavia's full support for and solidarity with the PLO was expressed in the PLO's struggle in the defense of the rights of the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

The talks also pointed out the need for and significance of strengthening the solidarity between the Arab countries and for greater coordination between them as one of the basic prerequisites for their successful action in the search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO BELGRADE

Meets With Minic 21 Mar

LD211416Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, held official talks today. In an open and friendly atmosphere, the two ministers and their associates conducted a very thorough and broad exchange of views on bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and on current international issues.

Both sides made the assessment that bilateral cooperation is developing very successfully, especially in the economic field. Both sides also expressed their readiness and wish to promote cooperation for which opportunities are at hand. It was stressed that reciprocal respect and noninterference represent the principles on which Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation is based.

Significant attention was paid also to international questions. In this context the importance and the positive results of the Belgrade Conference on European Security and Cooperation were pointed out. Reference was also made to the process of relaxation of tension in the world, to European developments and to some current international relations as a whole.

Milos Minic set forth in detail the Yugoslav assessment of the international situation and pointed out the need of all countries to make maximum efforts so that misunderstandings can be ironed out and peace in the world preserved.

The Yugoslav-Czechoslovak talks will be continued.

Toasts at Luncheon

LD211906Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife, Milka Minic, gave a formal luncheon at the Federal Executive Council in New Belgrade today in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Maria Chnoupek.

The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by representatives of political, public and cultural life and other prominent Yugoslav guests.

During the luncheon the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Milos Minic in his toast stressed with satisfaction that Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia had achieved notable results in many fields of reciprocal cooperation. Relations between our two countries, he said, are developing more and more successfully and steadily. A lasting foundation for the positive development of our relations is provided by the full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual regard for each other's paths of internal development and for the specific aspects of our countries' international positions.

I would like to stress, Milos Minic emphasized, that in recent years we have achieved great results in individual areas of our relations, especially in the field of economic cooperation.

The program in the field of the exchange of goods and services in the current 5-year period is truly imposing. As is well known, the sum involved exceeds $4 billion. The volume agreed for this year is 17 percent higher than that in 1977. Such a dynamic rate is the best guarantee that the planned volume of exchange for the period up to the end of 1980 will be successfully attained. I am convinced that in the interest of insuring stability and long-term cooperation in this field it is necessary to develop new and fuller forms of cooperation, such as in industry and other areas, as well as to work out concrete programs. Milos Minic also added that the appropriate prerequisites had been created for the further expansion of cooperation in the fields of science, technology, education and culture, and tourism and information. He expressed the conviction that this meeting and exchange of views would also represent a useful contribution in this direction.

The Belgrade meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which has just ended, Milos Minic went on, manifested the resolve of all the participant countries to continue and deepen the process of detente. Though the joint document could have been fuller, it confirmed that there was no dilemma among the participant countries concerning the historical and long-term Helsinki decisions on detente and the strengthening of security and comprehensive cooperation based on equality. It also confirmed that the time remaining before the new meeting in Spain represents a new obligation for all of us and calls for fresh efforts aimed at the consistent, integral and dynamic implementation of the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. It is indispensable for all the participant countries to be able to influence equally the consolidation of this process. Esteemed Comrade Minister, I hope that this meeting between us and the talks which we have held will contribute to this.

Milos Minic went on to express anxiety about the standstill as regards the policy of detente, the continuation of the arms race, failure to solve international economic problems, the absence of appropriate efforts aimed at speeding up the progress of developing countries, the pressures and interference in the internal affairs of countries, especially the nonalined ones, and the persistence of old and the emergence of new hotbeds of crisis.

We are especially alarmed at the current situation in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, southern Africa, the problem of Cyprus and the conflicts in other regions, all of which threaten to jeopardize peace and security further afield in the world. The events in the Middle East are again convincingly demonstrating the extent of the threat and danger to world peace owing to failure to solve this crisis. Israel's latest aggression in southern Lebanon has increased this threat and exacerbated and deepened the crisis in the Middle East still further. We consider that the international community must make fresh efforts to put an end to the dangerous crisis in the Middle East.

Together with other nonalined countries, Yugoslavia has always actively worked and continues to work for fundamental and effective solutions to these complex problems, which should be found with the constructive cooperation on an equal footing of all countries concerned. The forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries' representatives in Kabul and Belgrade are inspired by the desire to make as active and concrete a contribution to these goals as possible. In this connection, we attach great significance to the United Nations.

We consider that the United Nations should be further strengthened so as to become the place where all the people of the world can take part in and make their contribution to the solution of international problems on an equal footing. We attach particular significance to the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which should adopt a concrete program of measures and start the process of genuine disarmament, thus contributing most directly to the creation of the conditions needed for stable peace, security and international cooperation based on equality, Milos Minic stated in his toast.

Bohuslav Chnoupek first expressed satisfaction with his visit to Yugoslavia and then went on to stress that there were not many countries in the world whose destinies were so similar, which knew so much about each other and which had chosen a socialist future and consequently had so much to say to each other as in the case of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Chnoupek said that the citizens of Czechoslovakia were following life in Yugoslavia with great interest and were gladdened by the successes achieved in Yugoslavia under the leadership of the LCY led by President Tito.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister emphasized the existence of good prerequisites for the further deepening of relations between our socialist countries on the principles of respect for integrity, independence, equality, noninterference of internal affairs, recognition of the interests, experience and practices which reflect the specific national and international aspects of each country and respect for independence and freedom of choice between the various roads of socialist development.

We have achieved significant successes in promoting our relations. A series of significant meetings have taken place in the course of the last 10 years alone. The most important of them were the talks between Comrade Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the basis of whose conclusions constructive cooperation is now proceeding, Chnoupek said.

These positive trends in our political contacts are also creating favorable prerequisites for the deepening of all forms of our mutual relations. The agreements concluded on economic cooperation are being successfully carried out. Our contacts are favorably developing in the fields of culture, education, art, science, tourism and all other areas, which adds to the existing rich traditions.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs said that our relations, however, had not yet reached their peak and that there was much scope for the broadening of reciprocal dialog. He expressed the view that favorable conditions existed for the further successful development of our reciprocal cooperation in all fields on the basis of jointly established principles.

Comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between nations was today feasible only under the conditions of stable peace and international security. I am sincerely glad, Chnoupek said, that our views on these fundamental questions are the same or very close, as was shown in our exchange of views today.

We assess the results of the recently concluded Belgrade meeting--for whose exemplary organization I wish to express sincere gratitude on this occasion again--as a further positive and beneficial step in the process of detente.

They prove the futility of any attempts made to halt the broad positive process of general European development. Consequently, we agree with the conclusion recently voiced by Comrade Tito in connection with the Belgrade meeting, that is, that all this concerns peace and cooperation not only in Europe, but also on a broader scale, Chnoupek said.

He expressed the view that in the current situation relaxation of tension in the political field alone was not enough but had to be complemented by relaxation in the military field.

The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was assessed by Chnoupek as a very significant event. This session, according to Chnoupek, should represent an introduction to and a concrete step toward a world conference on disarmament.

We consider the elimination of the world hotbeds of tension to be a further significant step on the road toward a more humane and secure life. In this connection, the Czechoslovak foreign minister called attention to the dangerous situation in the Middle East, which in his view should be solved comprehensively, on the basis of the appropriate UN resolution; otherwise, we shall constantly be exposed to the risks created by such acts of violence as the present Israeli aggression in the Lebanon.

With regard to the situation in the Horn of Africa, Chnoupek said that we have been and we shall be on the side of the Ethiopian people in its just struggle against the attempts of the reaction to change frontiers by force and liquidate the revolutionary process in Ethiopia.

I wish on this occasion to lay particular stress on the significance which we attach to the nonalined movement in our common struggle against imperialism, racism and apartheid, in the struggle for peace and security of nations, Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized.

CKREBIC REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN USSR

LD212030Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

["Statement by Dusan Ckrebic"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--We consider that this visit has been a success. Contacts have been established with a large number of the most responsible officials in the Soviet Government, the RSFSR Government, and in the competent ministries in the sphere of economics, economic relations with foreign countries, foreign trade and agriculture, and also with high-ranking representatives in the scientific field, in universities and radio and television, said Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, directly on his return from an official visit to the Soviet Union.

We attributed particular significance, said Ckrebic, to the exhaustive talks held with Comrade Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which dealt with certain topical questions of international relations and the world situation, questions concerning the further successful development of relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, and also questions relating to concrete cooperation in the sphere of economic relations, culture and other spheres. Special attention was given to the further expansion of relations and cooperation between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

During the course of the visit we also had very useful talks with Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On this occasion, in addition to a broad analysis of our relations, special stress was placed on the long-term character of our economic relations, which corresponds with the interests and needs of both sides.

In the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Gosplan [State Planning Committee] and a large number of the competent ministries, we held concrete talks on questions of the further development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR, especially the participation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in their further progress and development. We must stress in particular that we had very useful and exhaustive talks on these questions with Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. We also consider that the talks we had with Comrade Polyakov, minister of the motor vehicle industry; Antonov, minister of the electrical engineering industry; and Comrade Semichastnov, deputy minister for foreign trade, were useful and meaningful.

During all meetings and talks, stress was laid on the need for the interests and requirements of both sides and the orientations toward long-term cooperation to be respected. Questions relating to the realization of economic cooperation for the period up to 1980 and for the period from 1981 to 1985 were examined.

We reached agreement with all our Soviet partners on the possibilities for a significant increase in economic cooperation in both directions. Both sides expressed the desire for further development of industrial cooperation and specialization. These opportunities are particularly evident in the passenger and freight vehicle industry, the chemical and electronics industry, and in machine construction, including special-purpose machines (equipment for atomic power stations and for metallurgy). The Soviet side expressed sacisfaction with the involvement of Yugoslav construction enterprises in the USSR, particularly because of the high quality of work and adherence to the fixed dates. Both sides expressed interest in insuring by joint efforts the further involvement of the Yugoslav construction industry in the USSR.

We also had a useful meeting with Promyslov, chairman of Mossovet [Moscow City Soviet]. The desire was expressed for further all-round development of relations and cooperation between Moscow and Belgrade.

In the course of our visit to the USSR, we visited Volgograd. The visit to this Hero-City, which is linked with a decisive turning point in World War II, left an indelible impression on all members of the delegation. In addition to the profound impressions linked with the heroic past of this city and its citizens, we were convinced of the rapid transformation and development of Volgograd as a great and modern industrial center.

We consider the whole visit to have been very successful. We are sure that efforts must be made to implement the agreements concluded and to expand the cooperation between our friendly socialist countries, on long-term bases and with respect for mutual interests and needs. I stress with satisfaction that during the visit a contract was signed for the Soviet supply of eight sets of equipment for the Yugoslav part of the Iron Gate II hydroelectric power station.

I wish to take advantage of this occasion once more to thank our Soviet hosts for the sincere hospitality we enjoyed and also for the successful progress of this visit, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said in a statement to the Editorial Board of TANJUG for the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

VJESNIK VIEWS TITO REMARKS TO CRONKITE ON INTERVENTION

AU212100Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 78 p 2 AU

[Mladen Paver commentary: "Tito's 8 Million"]

[Text] It is already known what attention has been aroused in the world by Tito's appraisals, in his interview with the American commentator Cronkite, concerning the factors which work toward permanently eliminating all possibilities for any kind of interference by anyone in our country's affairs.

Noting the firm unity of multinational Yugoslavia, our president called attention to the fact that the guarantee is not only in the army, which ranks among the strongest armies in Europe, but also in the real strength of the total system of all-people's defense.

The assessment of the Yugoslav military leadership that in the last few years has scored the greatest achievements in our country in preparing the territorial defense for its tasks and the judgment that "it is precisely this which also gives a new quality to the armed forces as a whole," were previously known.

"Should it become necessary, Yugoslavia can place 8 million people on the battlefield," our supreme commander has reminded, and he pointed out the effect of such a combat potential in averting any invasion, "particularly when it is known what kind of people the Yugoslavs are, who know how to fight."

As regards the numbers, it can be recalled--for purposes of comparison--that, according to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, in 1976 the two blocs had a total of 9.4 million men under arms. The same source estimated the NATO strength at 4.88 million soldiers and the strength of the Warsaw Pact forces at 4.52 million soldiers.

Experience shows that an increasingly greater percentage of soldiers within the structure of any expeditionary army waging war in a foreign territory is absorbed by various ancillary and unproductive services ranging from securing transport facilities to the police apparatus needed for the pacification of the captured territory.

It is forgotten at times that a people's liberation war does not only invest with enormous moral strength the people defending their country against an occupier; the disparity between the forces of the aggressor and the forces of the defenders also results from the fact that numerous military functions to which an occupier must assign large military units are performed in an all-people's liberation war by the people organized for defense on every foot of their own country, that is, functions ranging from reconnaissance to maintaining communications, from destroying and blocking actions to transport for combat needs, from food supply for combat units to treating the wounded.... Who can really count these multiple forces of defense?

It was the logic of these material disparities that melted away enormous invasion forces, supported by virtually unlimited capital and military material supplies, in Yugoslavia, Algeria, Indochina and on other battlefields of liberation and revolutionary wars of our time. And yet, despite virtually unlimited capital and military material supply, the aggressor, faced by the unity and determination of the defenders, in the end always reached the point of exhaustion and suffered total military defeat in an open armed struggle.

In the period of great revolutionary processes, which have spread in one way or another to nearly all countries of the world, it is necessary to link any examination of possibilities for defense of nonalined Yugoslavia with the fact that the times of bipolar equilibrium between the superpowers are becoming increasingly a thing of the past and giving place to much more complicated international relations.

Today, who can allow himself the danger of a long, direct involvement in open agression which would threaten to destroy the acceptable equilibrium on a much wider front of international relations and make possible unfavorable internal trends within his own structures? This perspective suggests extremely risky results for a possible aggressor.

The reactionary forces in the world as well as the military blocs are powerful and strong but they are not as omnipotent as they may appear to some at first glance and as they persistently and in an organized manner aspire to present themselves, counting on causing fear and passivity, especially among nonalined and small countries.

President Tito's statements are backed--this is known, too, by friends and by those who are not friends--by the very concrete Yugoslav practice in developing all-people's defense as an organic expression of our peace-loving policy and active coexistence.

This is the basis for that dignified and realistically self-confident gesture by which Tito resolutely and in a principled manner rejected the need for anyone from outside to pledge to intervene in Yugoslavia "in case of need."

PRC STUDY GROUP TOURS COUNTRY, CONTINUES TALKS

Received in Vojvodina

AU211550Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Novi Sad--Yesterday the CCP study delegation visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium visited Novi Sad.

Bosko Krunic, vice president [as published] of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, received members of the Chinese delegation headed by Yu Kuan-yuan, deputy director of the Academy of Social Sciences of China and vice chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. During the talks with the provincial committee, the members of the delegation were informed on the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the implementation of the policy of national equality, the activity of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the development of agriculture and industry, agricultural production and socialist self-managing relations.

The delegation then visited the Planta agricultural estate in Futog and the agricultural faculty in Novi Sad.

Activities in Slovenia

LD221000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] Velenje--The study delegation of the CCP, which is on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, today visited the Gorenje household equipment and appliances factory. Members of the Chinese delegation had talks with the representatives of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Velenje and with the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and management organs of the Gorenje factory.

Members of the Chinese delegation, led by Li I-mang, deputy head of the Department for International Relations of the CCP Central Committee, evinced special interest in Gorenje's share in the overall Yugoslav commodity exchange with foreign countries. They were also briefed in detail on the method and work organization of the basic groups of associated labor in this production giant.

GLIGOROV RECEIVES LEADER OF SPANISH POPULAR SOCIALISTS

LD212048Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Kiro Gligorov today received President of the Spanish Popular Socialist Party and head of this party's parliamentary group Enrique Tierno Galvan.

During a lengthy and friendly talk, Gligorov and Tierno expressed satisfaction with the rapid development of Yugoslav-Spanish relations since the inauguration of democratic changes in Spain. Gligorov and Tierno set forth the conviction that relations between the two countries will be further promoted in different fields including in the field of parliamentary cooperation. During the talk, views were exchanged on a whole range of topical international questions and the social-economic and political development of the two countries.

SPILJAK RECEIVES DEPARTING LIBYAN AMBASSADOR

LD212110Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, president of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, today received Ibrahim al-Bishari, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on a farewell visit. On this occasion there was a discussion of the relations between the two countries, which, it was stressed, are very good and of cooperation at the level of the trade union organizations.

TITO BRIEFED ON PREPARATIONS FOR LCY CONGRESS

LD211642Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, received officials in Karadordevo today, including Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Branko Mikulic, Vojo Srzentic, Milka Planinc, Angel Cemerski, Franc Popit, Tihomir Vlaskalic, presidents of the Central Committee of the League of Communists in the republics; and Mehmut Bakali and Dusan Alimpic, presidents of the provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of Kosovo and Vojvodina. Those gathered informed Tito of the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and for the Congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists.

Also taking part in the talks were Veselin Djuranovic, Jure Bilic, Ali Sukrija and Col Gen Dzemil Sarac.

LCY CHANGES RULES ON ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

LD211452Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 21 Mar 78 LD

["Changes and Supplements to the LCY Statute: the Party of the Masses and the Party in the Masses"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--In order to fulfill its leading role in the political system, the League of Communists must always be aware of the development of the self-management and political activity of the masses. This is the initial position expressed by the new chapter in the LCY statute concerning the role, tasks and method of activity of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management democracy.

In other words, the place of the ideological and political vanguard of the working class and of the factor of socialist awareness of self-management working masses, which in the proposed changes and supplements to the LCY's statute is the description of the League of Communists as a party of the masses, is precisely in the masses.

Fighting for socialist self-management relations in associated labor and in society as a whole, the League of Communists advocates the idea that the working class and the working people and citizens organized along self-management lines should be the basic subject of and a decisive factor in the process of overall social decisionmaking.

As a revolutionary and organized force of self-management democracy, the League of Communists establishes, and constantly adds to, the system of democratic links with self-management organizations and communities and all socialist forces. The League of Communists is not a separate entity but is indissolubly linked with all socialist forces and socialist social action.

In relation to the subjects of socialist self-management, the League of Communists is a leading ideological-political force and not a protagonist of monopoly. These are relations neither of partnership nor of competition. Together with all those who build socialist self-management, the League of Communists insures socialist self-management revolutionary development. The League of Communists makes it possible to provide answers to pending questions of development, opening at the same time the prospect of the struggle of the working class and the working people for the increasingly free development of society on foundations of socialist self-management.

By virtue of the new proposed statute provisions, the members of the League of Communists are obligated to work actively within the delegate system, in self-management organizations in communities and in sociopolitical and social organizations of which they themselves are members. Here the communists, together with other self-managers and citizens, through their initiatives, proposals and criticism, take an equal part in the democratic discussion on adopting positions, preparing proposals and making decisions on all questions of socialist self-management development and assume full responsibility for it. Moreover, by virtue of their example and the force of their arguments and initiatives, the communists must encourage the working people and all the citizens who accept and implement the program of the building of socialist self-management to take concrete action regarding this building and action to suppress the activity of all the enemies of socialism and self-management. In so doing, communists will pay no attention to the ideological, religious and other convictions of the people who together with them are willing to work on the implementation of socialist self-management. This means that without any sectarian attitude they should act upon a joint platform, bearing in mind our united objective.

Acting directly within the sociopolitical and social organizations and within the self-management organs and the delegate system where individual interests are manifested and coordinated with the joint interests of associated labor and general social interests, the League of Communists also checks its activity and its policy. The League of Communists insures its vanguard role in the struggle for consistent implementation of direct and long-term interests of the working class.

The proposed changes and supplements to the LCY statute envisage that League of Communists organizations and organs elect and appoint the delegations, delegates and representatives to specific social organs and organs of sociopolitical organizations in prescribed cases. These delegates, that is to say the representatives of the League of Communists, represent and work for the stands of those who delegated them. Moreover, it is a commitment of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to fight and work to insure that the self-management organs, sociopolitical organizations and other factors in the socialist self-management system take stands and adopt decisions in keeping with the LCY program, with the basic principles of the LCY constitution and with the socialist essence of the development of our self-management society.

In contrast with the practice so far whereby the personal demand by individuals to join the ranks of the League of Communists was given the right of primacy, this right has now been given last place in order of importance, the first place being given to the views of basic organizations or members of the League of Communists from other basic organizations, followed by the aktivs of communists, political or social organizations, and to self-management organs of the basic organizations of associated labor, of the work collective, and of the community; the personal request is given last place. The decision regarding the acceptance of a new member is made by the basic party organization, having previously checked his political orientation, moral, human and work qualities, activity in sociopolitical organizations and degree of ideological education. In exceptional circumstances, the decision on membership can be made by the municipal conference, by the committee and by the political executive organ of the League if in a specific social environment the League organization does not exist or has been disbanded.

TEXT OF TITO GREETING TO MACEDONIAN COMMUNISTS

LD181838Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 18 Mar 78 LD

[Tito's Letter to the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Macedonian Communist Party, Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, has sent the following letter to the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee:

Unable to be present in person at the formal session with which you are marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Macedonian Communist Party and the first session of its Central Committee, I send my warmest congratulations and most heartfelt greetings to you and all the members of the League of Communists and all the working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia

The founding of the Macedonian Communist Party represented a major event in the long and rich revolutionary history of the Macedonian people and in its struggle for national and social liberation. It also represented proof of the consistent application of the Marxist-Leninist stand of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the settling of the national questions, which had already found its full expression in the decisions of the Fourth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party on the formation of the communist parties of Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia. This stand, further strengthened at the Fifth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party, was given its full revolutionary character and most consistent implementation in the years of the national liberation war and the revolution. The founding of the Macedonian Communist Party represented powerful revolutionary encouragement to the Macedonian communists and working class, thus contributing to the spread of the national liberation struggle, in the front ranks of which they stood and through which, with great sactifices together with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, they won national and social liberation for the Macedonian people and the nationalities living in Macedonia.

This great historical event could only and had to come about after the years of national liberation struggles by the Macedonian people and as the result of the genuine revolutionary activity of its workers' movement from its very initiation and its militant connection with the workers' and communist movement of the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the years between the two world wars. There is no doubt that the national liberation struggle was of decisive historical importance, as was the fact that the nation and nationalities of Macedonia, with the communists at the head, courageously and without reservation stood up against the occupation of their fatherland by the Germans, Bulgarian and Italian fascists and all open and covert attempts from outside to separate and isolate their struggle from the common struggle for the national and social liberation of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The working class and working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia can quite justifiably be proud of these bright pages in their revolutionary past. For this reason, it is understandable that they, like all the other nations and nationalities of our socialist community, are very sensitive to any attempts, especially from outside directed toward the refutation or belittlement of these revolutionary gains.

The Macedonian nation and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, led by the League of Communists, have achieved great successes in the construction of socialist self-management relations, in the strengthening of their material base and in all spheres of economic, cultural and social life.

Thanks to the revolutionary activity of the League of Communists, recent years have seen throughout the whole of the country new important steps in the deepening and consolidation of free interhuman and intranational relations on an equal footing. In this phase, too, of our socialist self-management development, the contribution of the League of Communists of Macedonia to the realization of the essential orientations of the entire League of Communists of Yugoslavia is of great importance. The League of Communists of Macedonia is affirming its revolutionary activity in today's conditions, too.

I am firmly convinced that the League of Communists of Macedonia will continue to live up to its leading revolutionary role in the struggle for the continued all-round development and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity and the constant promotion of relations on an equal footing between the nations and nationalities of our socialist self-management community--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This important jubilee will undoubtedly be an important stimulus to your preparations for the Seventh Macedonian League of Communists Congress and the 11th LCY Congress and for the general tasks which lie ahead of you. In all this I wish you, dear comrades, much success.

[signed] Tito

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CHAMBERS APPROVE DEFENSE LAW

LD201920Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 20 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Separate sessions of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today adopted the draft law on national defense, by which the system of all-people's defense in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is fully integrated as part of the uniform system of defense of the SFRY.

It was stressed at today's sessions of the chambers that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is for the first time organizing defense not only as a transferred responsibility, but fully organizing the system of defense in the republic as its authentic right, in accordance with the bases of that system as affirmed by the federation.

The Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina also adopted a draft law on social self-protection at today's session. As Avdo Campara, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stressed in his introductory report, the normative regulation of this sphere, socialization of protection affairs and the transfer of rights, tasks and responsibilities in this domain to the working people, citizens, local communities, sociopolitical organizations and communities represent an integral part of the total transformation of our society and of the decisionmaking of the working class and working people on all issues of socioeconomic and political life.

In separate sessions today, the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Sociopolitical Chamber of the republican Assembly gave their approval to the draft law fixing the total amount of resources to finance the part of the program for modernizing the technical base and the construction of a new building for the TANJUG News Agency for the period 1978 to 1982.

BRIEFS

DZUNOV RETURNS FROM GABON--Belgrade--Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today returned to Belgrade from a visit to Gabon where he attended the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Gabonese Democratic Party. During this visit, Dzunov met with Bongo, the president of Gabon and the Democratic Party of this country, and several outstanding political personalities of this friendly country. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 16 Mar 78 LD]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151